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BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

PALMER
The only high grade COVER
at Rs. 7 each.
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WELLINGTONS
Supply Same.
BOMBAY & POONA.

VOL. IV NO. 72

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1916.

ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers	Tons	From Aden	Tons
27th March	Mongolia	10000	....	....
3rd April	Arabia	8000	....	....
10th "	Salestia	8000	Malwa	11000
16th "	Kashmir	11000	....	....
23rd "	Salestia	8000	Khiva	9000
30th "	Mandala	8000	Mooltan	10000
6th April	Salestia	8000	....	....
13th "	Kashmir	8000	....	....
20th "	Salestia	8000	....	....
27th "	Sardaria	7000	....	....

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan
transhipping at Colombo for Australia &c.

Date	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at	Tons
27th March	Namur	7000	Kashgar	9000
3rd April	Nankin	7000	Arabia	8000
10th "	Nankin	7000	Kashmir	9000

For accommodation and further information
apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination
24th Mar.	Lhasa	Karachi direct connecting with Canton at Kanchi for Persia (Passengers only)
28th "	Linga	Karachi direct.
30th "	Ujane	Rangoon via Colombo.
3rd April	Dilwara	East Africa via Seychelles
12th "	Funda	E & S. Africa via Portofino and Mormogoa.

*or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
Terms and rates of freight and passage
may be arranged with Messrs. MACKIN-
NON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol
Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and
Shanghai.

Steamers	Commanders	Port	Arrival	Departure
Kirin Maru	T. Ito	3801	14th March	24th March
Rangoon Maru	T. Ito	3848	21st March	1st April
Toshin Maru	S. Yamashita	4173	21st March	11th April
Yokohama Maru	S. Yamashita	4176	16th April	27th April
Peang Maru	S. K. H. H. H.	3801	17th April	19th April
Yokohama Maru	S. K. H. H. H.	4008	30th April	11th May
Bombay Maru	Y. Kobayashi	4025	1st May	18th May

For Freight apply to:-

T. IBUKIYAMA,

Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:-OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN,
via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Commanders	Arrivals	Departures
Kuma Maru	K. Sakurai	2nd Apr.	12th April
Luzon Maru	T. Watanabe	9th "	18th "

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,

Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and

Contractors.

GAZOAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

FRANK RICHARDS TILE CO.,

13, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs: Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-

room fittings etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
JOINT SERVICE
SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers	Class	Tons	Leave Bombay	Leave Karachi
City of Paris	A & C	8239	3rd April	1st April
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250	27th Apr.	25th Apr.
City of Birmingham	A & C	7900	15th May	13th May

Fares	1st class	1st class Return	2nd class	2nd class Return
Marseilles	Rs. 555	Rs. 885	Rs. 420	Rs. 630
London via Marseilles	630	1,035	490	790
Liverpool	600	900	452	675
London via Marseilles	942	1,442	712	1,062

Owing to the war, rates of passage and
dates of sailing subject to alteration or
cancellation without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway
Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries,
Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the
penalty attached to overstay of their leave
by reason of delay in arrival of steamer,
provided it is timed to arrive within the
period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly
qualified Surgeon and an experienced
stewardess.

A and C. Class steamers have Electric Light
and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF
CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage
by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Kara-
chi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard
Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with
"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:-

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay.-Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

Karachi.-Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell
and Co., Ltd.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The Bombay Chronicle is sold at one
anna throughout India at the following
stations:

AGRA.-A. H. Wheeler & Co.

AHMEDABAD.-Sha. Surajmal Cunilal.

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lian.

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JUBBULPORE.-A. H. Wheeler & Co.

KALYAN.-A. H. Wheeler & Co.

KALYAN.-Proprietor, Refreshment
Room, Kalyan Station.

KARACHI.-Oghadhbhai Leharabhai Mehta.

KHANDWA.-A. H. Wheeler & Co.

KIRKKE.-La. Croix & Co.

KOLHAPUR CITY.-S. A. Kulkarni
& Co.

KOTAH.-A. H. Wheeler & Co.

LONAVLA.-Ry. Co-operative Society
Ltd.

LONAVLA.-A. H. Wheeler & Co.

MUMBAI.-A. H. Wheeler & Co.

MATHERAN.-Shapurji Nowroji & Co.

MHOW.-Sorabji Manekji.

MHOW.-A. H. Wheeler & Co.

MUTRA JUNCTION.-A. H. Wheeler
& Co.

NAGPUR.-"Maharashtra" Office.

NAGPUR.-A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NEEMUCH.-A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NERAL.-A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NADIAD.-Dalsukram Keshavnar
Pandya, Esq.

POONA.-Shah Abdulla Mohamed.

POONA.-A. H. Wheeler & Co.

PURNIA.-A. H. Wheeler & Co.

RUMALAM.-A. H. Wheeler & Co.

SECUNDERABAD Dn.-A. H. Wheeler
& Co.

SHOLAPUR.-Dhonde Brothers.

SHOLAPUR.-A. H. Wheeler & Co.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers	Tonnage	Captains	Leave Bombay
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	28th Mar. 1916
S.S. Elysia	4063	J. Kinnaird	26th April
S.S. Cassia	5091	B. Erskine	16th May

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced
at present on account of the war but due
notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been
given up and in the future only three persons
will be berthed in the cabins that originally
held four.

FARES.

	Single	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 420	Rs. 630
Bombay to Cairo	435	680
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back	555	897
from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to London via Marseilles	670	955
Bombay to Gibraltar	670	955
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liver-	867	1433
pool and Glasgow		

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway
employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-
Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Sur-
geon and an experienced Stewardess and is
fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and elec-
tric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the
penalty attached to overstay of their leave
by reason of delay in arrival of steamer,
provided it is timed to arrive within the
period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free
passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer bet-
ween Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor
Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding pas-
sage, apply to the undersigned:-

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East
Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000

Paid-up Capital £1,000,000

Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
28, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta, Chittagong, Zanzibar

Bombay, Rangoon, Madras

Madras, Mandalay, Nankai

Karachi, Colombo, Kismayu

Lahore, Amritsar, Newera-Eliya

Delhi, Aden (Camp), Kampala

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Tuticorin, Point

Agents in New York and South America:-
The Anglo South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One
year and shorter periods at rates of interest
to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and in-
terest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum
from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no in-
terest is allowed when the sum accrued does
not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe,
India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased
or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches
of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of
Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Re-
mitances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale
of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares
and receives same for safe custody realizing
Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on appro-
ved securities.

RALPH KIDD,

Manager.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in
his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, MEDOWS STREET

7, ESPLANADE ROAD

BOMBAY.

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK,

LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital Yen 45,000,000

Paid-up Capital Yen 30,000,000

Reserve Fund Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:-YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung (China), Liangyang (Port
Changchun), Calcutta, Ryojin (Port
Dairen), Dairen, San Francisco

Hankow, Lyons, Shanghai

Harbin, Fungting, Szechuan

Hongkong, (Macao), (Australia)

Honolulu, Nagasaki, Tientsin

Kobe, Newchwang, Tientsin

Los Angeles, New York, Tientsin

Manila, U. S. A. Osaka, Tientsin

Peking, Tientsin

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened
at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances
of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that
the amount of half yearly interests is not
less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year
and shorter periods on terms which may be
ascertained on application.

Every description of **BANKING** and **EX-**
CHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI

BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the follow-
ing terms:-

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggre-
gate may be deposited within any one year
from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two
or more persons and the balance made pay-
able to one or more of them or to the sur-
vivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the
rate of three per cent. per annum on the
minimum monthly balance not exceeding
Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on ap-
plication at the Bank.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVT.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates: WHICH MUST BE PREPAID. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words or part of a line) 4 annas. Headings count as two lines. Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication. Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."
AN ENGLISH LADY living on the Bunder, can supply excellent outside meals. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1051

WANTED

WANTED—A FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the P. W. Hospital, Jamkhandi. Apply with testimonials stating lowest terms of pay. 3543

WANTED—To purchase serviceable household furniture, horses, carriages, etc., in small lots or in quantity. Apply to Box No. 30, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3567

WANTED—A MARRIED COUPLE or two PAYING GUESTS in a well appointed flat on Wodehouse Road. All modern conveniences and excellent cuisine. Apply to Box No. 13, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1031

WANTED—Intelligent, hard-working SUPERVISORS for coal work. Experienced men preferred. Salary Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 150, exclusive of carriage allowance. Apply to the MANAGER of Mr. Bomanji Dhunjiboy, 56, Esplanade Road, Fort. 3567

WANTED TEMPORARY CLERKS in the office of the Officer-in-Charge, SUPPLIES, Bombay Brigade, Bombay, on salaries of Rs. 80, 70, 60 50, and 30 per mensem.

Men with previous knowledge of clerical work are required and knowledge of type-writing is essential. Apply with copies of testimonials, service books, if any, and certificates of character from two respectable European or Indian gentlemen. None but those who have got the required educational qualifications for entering into Government Service need apply. 1112

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—For the SANATAN DHARAM COLLEGE, Lahore.

1. PRINCIPAL (who will be expected to teach English), salary Rs. 400—500.
2. PROFESSOR of Mathematics, salary: Junior Grade Rs. 150—250, Senior Grade Rs. 250—350.
3. PROFESSOR of Philosophy, salary: Junior Grade Rs. 150—250, Senior Grade Rs. 250—350.
4. PROFESSOR of Economics and History, salary: Junior Grade Rs. 150—250, Senior Grade Rs. 250—350.
5. PROFESSOR of Sanskrit and Sanatan Dharma, salary: Junior Grade Rs. 130—250, Senior Grade Rs. 250—350.
6. PROFESSOR of Persian, salary: Junior Grade Rs. 75—125.

Only experienced men need apply stating qualifications, age, religious views, etc. Applications with testimonials (which will not be returned) should be sent before 31st March, 1916, to the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur RAM SARAN DAS, President, Lahore. 3530

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of STOCK TAKER for the Port Trust Stores Department. The pay of the post is Rs. 150, rising to Rs. 200, by annual increments of Rs. 10. The person appointed will in the first instance, be on six months' probation and will be required to subscribe to the Trustees' Provident Fund and produce a certificate of physical fitness obtained from the Trustees' Administrative Medical Officer prior to joining.

Preference will be given to those possessing a knowledge of accounts. Previous experience in a Stores Department is essential.

Applications should state age and qualifications and be accompanied by copies of testimonials and should be addressed to THE CHIEF STOREKEEPER, Bombay Port Trust, Elphinstone Bunder. Applications will be received up to 12 noon on MONDAY, the 27th March, 1916.

The selected candidate will be required to join at the earliest possible date.

H. E. LEEB,
Chief Storekeeper.

1109

ENGINE DRIVERS.—Two competent MISTRIES are required for service in East Africa, must have knowledge of 12 H.P. Clayton and Blackstone engines and grain crushing mills. Apply by letter giving copies only of references. Applications should be sent to the MANAGER, FITTER RECTORS.—Two capable and experienced RECTORS required for about six months' work in Mesopotamia, erecting ice machines. Must be used to handling labour and a knowledge of piling desirable. Only confident, competent, hardworking, practical men need apply by letter, giving copies only of references and stating terms. Applications should be marked "Fitter Erector."

ICE MECHANICS.—Eight MACHINIO DRIVERS required to assist in erection of ice plant in Mesopotamia, and then to take charge of one plant each. Must be used to Ammonia system plant and previous experience in the production of pure ice essential. Apply by letter giving copies only of references and stating terms required; applications to be marked "Ice Mechanic." All applications to be addressed to EMBARKATION SUPPLY OFFICE, Alexandra Docks, Bombay. 1111

WANTED

WANTED—A lady's and a gentleman's SADDLE. Must be comfortable and in good order. State price etc., to Box No. 789, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3563

WANTED by French Family, PAYING GUESTS large room for two Rs. 110 each, small room for one Rs. 110, good table, modern conveniences. Mrs. FALLO-FIELD, Rafia Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1030

WANTED.—A Gujarati knowing GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE for office work good at figures and correspondence. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 787, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3538

WANTED for service on the Bombay Port Trust, Railway, a DEPUTY LOCO FOREMAN. Pay according to qualifications. Applications should be addressed to the MANAGER, BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY, Nicoll Road, Ballard Pier, Bombay. 3568

FOR SALE

LADIES and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 21, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8403

SINGER 2 3/4 FREE ENGINE MOTOR CYCLE, in excellent condition. Rs. 350 or nearest offer. Apply to Box No. 18, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1044

FOR SALE—FIRE-ENGINE, 12 h.p., by Shand Mason and Co., in good working order. Apply to COTTON MANAGER, Colaba. 3476

FURTHER REDUCTIONS.—To clear stock prior to removal to our New Factory.—153 pairs Boys tan box hide Oxford walking shoes, dark-tanned soles sewed on, the capped, linen lined, medium toe. In sizes 5 and 6 only.

Further reduced to Rs. 3-2 per pair. For particulars of other lines reduced, write for our R. List.

THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,
622-1 Madras.

TO BE LET.

TO LET out on hire a piano. For particulars. Apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

MOTOR GARAGE to let at a low rental near Parsce Statue, Bynulla. Apply "O," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1040

TO LET—Two furnished bungalows and cottage, with out-houses at Lanoula. Property splendidly situated. For rent and further particulars, apply to Mrs. Brevin, 5 Cross Road, Wanowrie, Poona. 1039

TO BE LET—A large airy bed room in Apollo Bunder with bath room attached facing West, separate entrance. Electric light and fan. Arrangements can be made for board if necessary. Apply to Box No. 84, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1042

TO BE LET—FOUR COMMODIOUS BUNGALOWS on the foreshore of Varsova. Well ventilated and commanding an excellent view of Malabar, Cumalla, Worli and Bandra Hill. Rents moderate. Apply to Box No. 3 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1021

TO LET—A well furnished commodious bungalow near the sea side at Bandra, for three months only from 1st April, consisting of four bed rooms dining and drawing room. Garden, out-houses and stabling. Terms moderate. For further particulars, apply to "Bandra" care of this paper. 1000

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished, Crocker, Cutlery etc., consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance. Rent Rs. 160. E. L. & F. and latest sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. 17) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala. All splendidly situated with stables, out-houses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATI, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1018

TO LET.—On the Apollo Bunder, two rooms, fully furnished bed room, sitting room, suitable for married couple or two bachelors, private entrance, separate bathrooms, W.C., etc. Apply to Box No. 4A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

HARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

VERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' references sent on application. Great facility afforded to most customers. All Company's business transacted through satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills. Loans arranged on shares and approving security. Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies. Agency business of all sorts undertaken. Address—31, Humnum Street, Fort, Bombay. Telegraphic Address—"BURETT," Bombay

Did you ever have a headache that simply wouldn't stop? Tried everything with no result? But not Stearns' Headache Cure. Try it next time. O 10

NOTICES

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of April 1916, at 4 p.m. To receive Directors' and Auditors' Report for the year ending 31st December, 1915. To declare a Dividend. To elect Directors in room of those retiring by rotation but who are eligible for re-election and to appoint and fix their remuneration. To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be closed from 23rd March to 5th April, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1916. 3537

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th April, 1916, immediately after the Ordinary Annual Meeting which is to be held at 4 p.m. on that day for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit passing, in manner required for passing an Extraordinary Resolution, the following Resolutions:—

1. That in Article 100, sub-Clause 2 of the Company's Articles of Association the words from "that" to "and" be deleted and the following substituted in place thereof:—

"They may pay pensions or other gratuities to any officers, clerks or other servants of the Company, or to the families of such officers, clerks or other servants for good conduct and service and they may also form a Gratuity Fund for the benefit of such officers, clerks or other servants and frame rules for the administration of such Fund."

2. That sub-Clause 12 of the said Article 100 be deleted.

3. That Article 107 of the Company's Articles of Association be deleted and the following substituted in place thereof:—

"The Directors shall cause the Banking Account or Accounts to be kept in the name of the Company, and every sum paid on behalf of the Company, except on the Suspense Account and the subsidiary Banking Accounts at such places as the Company may have Branches or Agencies, shall be paid by cheque on the Bankers of the Company in Bombay, which shall be countersigned by two Directors and countersigned by such Officer as the Board shall appoint for the purpose."

4. That Article 108 of the Company's Articles of Association be deleted and the following substituted in place thereof:—

"The Board may open an account with the Bankers of the Company to be called the 'Suspense Account' and the subsidiary Banking Accounts referred to in the foregoing Article and may authorize such Officer as they think fit to draw cheques on the Bankers on such accounts, signed by himself alone for the purposes of the Company, and the Board shall at each of their meetings have submitted to them a statement of the sums drawn by such cheques since the preceding meeting."

5. That Article 109 of the Company's Articles of Association be deleted and the following substituted in place thereof:—

"No payment on account of the Company shall be made without an order of the Board or of a Committee of Directors, except payments on the Suspense or subsidiary Banking Accounts or on Petty Cash Account."

By Order of the Board,
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1916. 3537

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received in the office of the undersigned, on THURSDAY, the 30th March, 1916, up to 1 o'clock p.m. (S.T.), for the following services for the year 1916-1917:

- (1) Supply of road metal, yellow murrum, red hill earth, manure, sand stone and black murrum sand of approved quality for all sub-divisions except in H. and J. Sub-divisions.
- (2) Supply of road metal, etc., in H. Sub-division only.
- (3) Supply of ordinary carts and bullocks for all Sub-divisions except in H. and J. Sub-divisions.
- (4) Supply of ordinary carts in H. Sub-division only.
- (5) Supplying and fixing panes of glass to doors and windows, etc., of buildings in charge of the Executive Engineer, Presidency District, for all Sub-divisions.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender. Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees during office hours either on personal application or by duly authorized Agents. Rs. 100 (one hundred only) as earnest money, should accompany each tender, security deposit as mentioned in the tender form for each service will be required in Government Promissory Notes, from the tenderer whose tender is accepted.

A. H. WHITE, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 18th March, 1916. 3536

NOTICE.

INQUIRIES regarding accommodation at the Apollo Bunder on the occasions of the arrival of the Right Hon. Baron Chelmsford, I.C.S., G.C.M.G., on THURSDAY, the 4th April, 1916, and the departure of the Right Hon. Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., G.E.V.O., I.S.O., Viceroys and Governors, on the same date should be made in writing to the undersigned.

Full address must be given when a reply of a card is required.

A. H. WHITE, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1916. 3537

NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—Bombay to Wit.—By Herby, proclaim and give notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1916 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery will be held before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 27th day of March, 1916, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjuries, Treason, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Perjuries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that at the same time and place will be held a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place named, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables, Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances to do the things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 6th day of March, 1916.

VASANTRAO ANANDRAO DABHOLKAR,
3415 Sheriff of Bombay.

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY FRIDAY, THE 24TH AND SATURDAY, THE 25TH MARCH, COMMENCING AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) EACH DAY.

Auction sale of the entire stock-in-trade, shop furniture, electric lights, fan etc., of the shop of Messrs. Dann & Co., the well-known tailors and outfitters.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th and SATURDAY, the 25th day of March, 1916, commencing at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), each day sell by Public Auction at Hornby Road, Fort, near the Alice Buildings, the entire stock-in-trade, etc., of the shop of Messrs. Dann & Co., the well-known tailors and outfitters (closing their business) comprising rich English plain and plated coloured and white shirts, collars of sizes, soft collars, silk and cotton ties, straw and sun hats, woollen and cotton suits, socks, stockings, gurnseys, ready made clothes etc. Also entire shop furniture comprising show cases, glass door cupboards, shelves, electric lights, fan etc.

The above will be sold in convenient lots and is on view.

AUCTION SALE ON MONDAY, THE 27TH MARCH AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of provisions for Indian Troops and other Stores at No. 12 Shed, Alexandra Docks.

Under instructions from the Embarkation Supply Office, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will on MONDAY, the 27th day of March, 1916, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at No. 12 Shed Alexandra Docks.

A lot of provisions for Indian Troops, consisting of, atta, ghee, parched grain, pawa, dates, turmeric, tea, chillies, gorm, lot of gunny bags and other unserviceable articles etc.

will be required on the lots being knocked down.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th March, 1916.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (A BUNGALOW), NEAR THE KHOJA'S SANATORIUM AT BANDRA.

Under directions given to J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (in liquidation), by the High Court and instructions given by him, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, 29th March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises at Bandra, the following property:—

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land with the messuages, tenements and out-houses thereon, situated at Byramji Jejeebhoy Point Road, Bandra, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana under No. 214, and admeasuring 2,750 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and plans of the property, apply to the undersigned at their office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th March, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SALE of the Rights of Cultivating Lands, Cutting Grass, Catching Fish collecting Mango Crop, Chikoo Crop and Coconut, etc.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Tardoo Flat Chowki, THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 24th instant at 8-30 a.m. (B.T.), the several rights mentioned hereunder:—

(1) Right of cutting grass (10 rights for the period of one year and 3 for 5 months) from the old Sonapur ground at Worlee, Agripada Drain, Curry Road, Arthur Road, Health Camp, Maina Dena, between Arthur Road and Clerk Road, Old Hindu Cemetery to north of Clerk Road and from old Mogal cemetery on the south of Clerk Road.

(2) Right of catching fish from water canal, on Municipal ground, at Corlora for one year.

(3) Right of drawing toddy from the date trees standing on the buriel ground at Hai Nee Road for one year.

(4) Right of cultivating coconuts from the Worlee New Cemetery for one year.

(5) Rights of cultivating grounds for one year, at as many different places, such as Corlora, Sion, Mahim, and Worlee reclamation grounds ground at Arthur Road, with right to take water from tank as well as pieces of land at Sewri, De Lisle Road, adjoining the Sheep Market and 3 different plots at Tardoo.

For details and conditions of sale of the above rights apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort or to the Deputy Health Officer, G. Ward, in his Office near the G. I. P. Railway, Parel Station, or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the higher or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT KUMBHAR LANE, PARBHADVI ROAD.

Under instructions from and by the order of the owners, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 24th day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their premises the undermentioned four vacant pieces of land of the Pension and Tax tenure, situate at Kumbhar Lane, Parbhadevi Road, without the Port, in the Sub-District of Bombay, the plaintiff and the Receiver in High Court Suit No. 1475 the Receiver in High Court Suit No. 1475 Nos. 3800, 3803 and 4680, Old Survey Nos. 523, 497 and 497 and New Survey No. 1/1814 and 1/1827, viz.:—

FIRST.—All that piece of land known as Khara Tank and admeasuring 4,300 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by a public passage and on the West by plot R. I. hereafter described, on the West partly by the property of Bhagwandas Murdhari and partly of that of Thakki widow, on the North by Kumbhar Lane leading to Parbhadevi Road and on the South partly by the property of Thakki widow and partly that of Narandas Kalandass.

SECONDLY.—All the piece of land shown as Plot Q on the plan containing 611 2/9 square yards and bounded on the East by the property of Khimji, on the West by Kumbhar Lane, on the North by the property of Framrose B. Badshaw and on the South by Plot R hereafter described.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of land shown as Plot R on the plan and containing 664 square yards and bounded on the East by the property of Khimji, on the West by Kumbhar Lane, on the North by Plot Q above described and on the South by Plot R. I. hereafter described.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece of land shown as Plot R I on the plan and containing 896 square yards and bounded on the East by the property of Khimji, on the West by Kumbhar Lane, on the North by Plot R above described and on the South by a passage and beyond that by Khara Tank first above described.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of plan of the above plots, application may be made to Messrs. Merwatt Kola and Co., Solicitors for the Vendors at No. 14, K. Humnum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mehta, Dalpatram and Lalji, Solicitors, at their Office in No. 121, Meher Street, Fort, or to Messrs. Smeetham, Byrne and Co., Solicitors, to their Office in No. 13, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mehta, Dalpatram and Lalji, Solicitors, at their Office in No. 121, Meher Street, Fort, or to Messrs. Smeetham, Byrne and Co., Solicitors, to their Office in No. 13, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

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AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 25th March, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises, the materials for removal of the following buildings:—
Building Street Nos. 51, 53, 55, 55A, Case No. 16, Suparibag Road.
Building Street Nos. 1031A, 1031B, 1045, 518, 1273, Case Nos. 2611, 2612, 261V, 425, 276, Dadar Matunga, (Maharwade), Dadar Matunga Khars Village, Matunga Village.
Building Street No. 2344, Case No. 1201A Sion, Matunga.

MENESSE & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th March, 1916.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO

Under kind instruction from the Superintendent, Ammunition Factory, Kirtke, the undersigned will sell by public auction on the premises of the said Factory at 12 noon on MONDAY, 27th March, 1916, a large quantity of the following materials and stores in small lots to meet the convenience of purchasers:

Brass boring, brass cutting, brass pig, brass scrap, cupronickel white (without traces of lead), cupronickel black (with traces of lead) gunmetal scrap, iron wrought scrap, steel mild scrap, steel tool scrap, tin scrap, boxes ammunition, miscellaneous items of tools, etc., and other stores too numerous to mention.

For conditions of sale and other particulars apply to—

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
Govt. Auctioneers,
94, Main Street, Poona.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

Home of Celebrities.

EVERY EVENING AT 6.45 & 10 P.M.
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE
ALL-DRAMA PROGRAMME.

You must not miss

"THE PRICE OF A KISS"

It is a magnificent Italian production full of excitement, heroism patriotism and beauty, showing how a woman nobly proved her love for her husband.

Another great 3-reel picture:

"FACING THE FOOTLIGHTS"

The story of a woman's splendid devotion to her sick husband by going on the stage in order to pay the debts he incurred through an accident.

Also the latest

PATHE GAZETTE.

LOOK OUT FOR TOMORROW'S
ANNOUNCEMENT ABOUT SUNDAY'S
SPLENDID NEW PROGRAMME.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4.
Box seats Rs. 2.

NOTE:—A CALCUTTA NEWSPAPER IS
BUSY DISCUSSING A FILM CENSORSHIP
FOR INDIA IN ORDER TO PREVENT THE
SCREENING OF OBJECTIONABLE PIC-
TURES. THE CINEMA MANAGEMENT OF
THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE IS ITS OWN
CENSOR AND PEOPLE WHO LIKE WILD-
LY SENSATIONAL CRIMINAL DRAMAS
ARE ASKED TO STAY AWAY, AS THEY
WILL NEVER SEE FILMS OF THIS
NATURE HERE.

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Near Crawford Market.

To-day is the Last Day for you to See

FIVE NIGHTS

By Victoria Cross:

The most talked of Film Version of the
most talked of Novel in the World.

HURRY UP HURRY UP

USUAL HALF RATES.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

Time.—7, 8-45, 10-30 Nightly.

SKATING RINK.

SATURDAY 25th MARCH.

SPORTS ON SKATES.

Owing to the H. M. S. "Pyramus" Quadrille
Club Dance there will be no night
Session to-day.

The Evening Session 6 to 8 will be as usual.
Sunday's Session has been discontinued
until further notice.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE

Episode 21. 22.
"THE SUPER SERIAL"
ALSO
7th DRAMA OF WHO PAYS?
"BLUE BLOOD AND YELLOW"

AND

PATHE'S GAZETTE

The latest and most popular song "Elaine, my moving picture Queen" As. 6 each.
can be had at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD.

TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. NIGHTLY: POPULAR PRICES.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TWICE NIGHTLY! 6-30 AND 9-45 TWICE NIGHTLY!

Maurice E. Bandman presents

THE GREAT GOLDIN!

The World Master of Modern Magic.

TO-NIGHT. New Illusions will be presented for the first time in Bombay.

"THE MYSTERIOUS CABINET" OR "THE WITCH DOOR."

ANOTHER GREAT "THE HAUNTED ALMIRAH."

MYSTERY.

The great spectacular pantomime entitled:—

"THE TIGER GOD"

A MOORISH ILLUSIONARY PHANTASY. The "acme" of Scenic Art and Elaborate

illusion written and invented by HORACE GOLDIN, in which appears "LILY," a Bengal

tigris, one of the finest specimens of this animal in existence.

PRICES.—(At 9-45 p.m.—Rs. 5 to As. 8.

—(At 6-30 p.m.—Rs. 3 to As. 4 PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

A GREAT MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC EVENT.

Commencing TUESDAY, March 28th.

ITALIAN GRAND

OPERA Co.

under the direction of GONSALEZ BRO-
THERS. Impresario SIGNOR A. CARPI.
40! STAR ARTISTS 40!
Direct from Milan.

Full Chorus, and Orchestra of 25 conducted by

SIGNOR G. GONSALEZ.

Tuesday & Wednesday, March 28th & 29th.

"IL TROVATORE"

in 4 acts. Music by Verdi.

Thursday, & Friday, March 30th & 31st.

"LA TRAVIATA"

in 4 acts. Music by Verdi.

Saturday, April 1st, at 4-30 p.m.

SPECIAL MATINEE

"IL TROVATORE"

Reduced prices.

Saturday, April 1st, at 9-30 p.m.

"LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR"

in 3 acts. Music by Donizetti.

Sunday, April 2nd, at 9-30 p.m.

"LA TOSCA"

in 3 acts. Music by Puccini.

Admission Rs. 5, 4, 3 & 2 & 1.

Matinee Rs. 3, 2 & 1.

BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.

SEASON TICKET CONCESSIONS

To purchasers of tickets for first 15 to 20

performances 20% reduction.

For full season (all performances)

25% reduction.

GREEN'S RESTAURANT

THE ROOF GARDEN RESTAURANT

WILL BE OPEN EVERY EVENING

FROM SATURDAY THE 25th TO

FRIDAY 31st MARCH

(BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE)

By kind permission of the Band President,

The Band of the 108th Infantry

Will play a Selected Programme of Music

On Saturday 25th and Sunday 26th March

From 8 to 11 p.m.

A RECHERCHE DINNER

AT Rs. 4 PER HEAD

WILL BE SERVED.

TABLES CAN BE BOOKED IN ADVANCE.

CHAS. STENGLER,

General Manager,

Taj Mahal Hotel & Green's Restaurant.

Nervous and run down women are great-

ly benefited by Stearns' Wine of Cod

Liver Extract. It never fails to restore the

lost energy and vitality necessary to women.

A 13

THE LAST NIGHT

OF

THE BROKEN COIN

AND

"MR. FLIRT IN WRONG"

Look out Saturday, March 25th.

PROTEA III

Prize Drawings 27, 28, 29, & 30.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.

Telephone No. 1266.

Kirtoskar Sangit Mandali

GRANT ROAD

RIPON THEATRE

will perform

On Saturday, the 25th March 1916

AT 9 P.M. (S.T.)

DAMBHA SPHOTA

(Imposters exposed)

Sunday, 26th March 1916

AT 3-30 P.M. (S.T.)

New and popular

URDU PLAY

TAJEWAPHA.

G. M. JAYAKAR

ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER

GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

Photos by Day and Night.

Pastels Painting a Speciality.

Perfect satisfaction in Snap Shots

of Children.

Office, School and College Groups

at special reduced rates.

Amateur Work done promptly and cheap.

A visit is solicited.

Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

CHEAP RATES—THOROUGH WORK—

SPECIAL SUPERVISION.

If you want your motor car thoroughly

repaired, overhauled without any trouble

and worry, and under the prompt and per-

sonal supervision of an automobile expert,

please send your motor to—

N. S. GUNMAKER.

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEER.

Corner of Grant Road, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 23.
Chakrata...Hewitt...Akyab
Mar. 23.
Falerian...Stagleton...Naples

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 23.
Rott...Jutting...Padang
The following vessel received port clearance on Thurs-
day:—
Steamer Kirin Maru...for...Kobe
The following vessels entered the Docks for loading
on Thursday.
Steamer Rangoon Maru...for...Kobe
Arabia (to arrive) for...London

March 23.

S. S. Chakrata.—The B. I. S. N. Company's

steamer Chakrata, 3,600 tons, Captain J. W.

Hewitt, arrived here on Wednesday from

Akyab, with a cargo of rice on board.

S. S. Falerian.—The steamer Falerian,

2,196 tons, Captain J. A. Singleton, arrived

here on Thursday from Naples, which port

she left on the 3rd instant, in ballast.

S. S. Kirin Maru.—The steamer Kirin

Maru, 2,735 tons, Captain T. Sasaki, will sail

to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo on

board.

Wednesday, 23rd March 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Eder Branch...Richardson...T. Morrison & Co

B. Rangoon Maru...Hewitt...T. M. & Co

C. E. Tottenham...Oliver...T. M. & Co

D. E. Tottenham...Oliver...T. M. & Co

E. E. Tottenham...Oliver...T. M. & Co

F. E. Tottenham...Oliver...T. M. & Co

G. E. Tottenham...Oliver...T. M. & Co

H. E. Tottenham...Oliver...T. M. & Co

I. E. Tottenham...Oliver...T. M. & Co

J. E. Tottenham...Oliver...T. M. & Co

K. E. Tottenham...Oliver...T. M. & Co

L. E. Tottenham...Oliver...T. M. & Co

M. E. Tottenham...Oliver...T. M. & Co

N. E. Tottenham...Oliver...T. M. & Co

O. E. Tottenham...Oliver...T. M. & Co

P. E. Tottenham...Oliver...T. M. & Co

Q. E. Tottenham...Oliver...T. M. & Co

R. E. Tottenham...Oliver...T. M. & Co

S. E. Tottenham...Oliver...T. M. & Co

T. E. Tottenham...Oliver...T. M. & Co

U. E. Tottenham...Oliver...T. M. & Co

V. E. Tottenham...Oliver...T. M. & Co

W. E. Tottenham...Oliver...T. M. & Co

X. E. Tottenham...Oliver...T. M. & Co

Y. E. Tottenham...Oliver...T. M. & Co

Z. E. Tottenham...Oliver...T. M. & Co

A. E. Tottenham...Oliver...T. M. & Co

B. E. Tottenham...Oliver...T. M. & Co

C. E. Tottenham...Oliver...T. M. & Co

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D. E. Tottenham...Oliver...T. M. & Co

E. E. Tottenham...Oliver...T. M. & Co

F. E. Tottenham...Oliver...T. M. & Co

G. E. Tottenham...Oliver...T. M. & Co

H. E

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.
Sole Agents for
ALL THE BEST CARS
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, March 24, 1916.

ECONOMY AND EXTRAVAGANCE.

We referred yesterday in our Notes to the needed economy in the matter of the four charges of the Governor-General and the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of the various provinces. Following are the particulars as given in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of India for the official year 1913-14:—

	1913-14.
Government of India	4.14
Government of Bombay	1.31
Government of Punjab	0.95
Government of Behar and Orissa	0.78
Government of United Provinces	0.54
Government of Bengal	0.40
Government of Central Provinces	0.35
Government of Burma	0.28
Government of Assam	0.27
Government of N.W. Frontier	0.24
Provinces	0.19
Government of Madras	0.19
Total	9.48

That the charges of the Government of India should have amounted in 1913-14 to only 4.14 lakhs is not surprising, considering that, owing to the severe criticism against what was generally called the "Simla Exodus" during the nineties of the last century, when deficits were more or less in vogue, fairly substantial economies have been effected. For, at one time these charges, which were spread over various departments, amounted to as much as 11 lakhs! Considering the range of Viceregal tours during recent years, say from the commencement of the twentieth century, we cannot carp much at the charges which are now even less than one-half of what they were in the nineties. Very much depends upon the annual mileage of a tour. The more extensive a tour, the greater are the railway charges which form the principal item of the cost. For instance, in 1913-14 the railway charges amounted to 1.99 lakhs, say nearly half of the total charges of 4 lakhs and upwards. But an idea of the nature of the more important charges will be gained from the following heads:—

	Lakhs.
Special Trains	1.99
Travelling allowances	0.65
Purchase and repair of tents, and camp establishment and furniture	0.50
Miscellaneous	0.42
Bullock train and railway train hire	0.38
Tour and extra allowances to clerks and servants, &c.	0.20

Evidently special train charges are the heaviest and the only question of economy to students of Indian finance is how far a Viceroy, in a given year, may travel. More or less it all depends on his previous engagements. And some wise discretion has to be exercised when in times like the present the strictest thrift is expected by the public in State expenditure which is avoidable. But what is a matter of amazement to us is the excessive expenditure on tour charges by the Bombay Government. We can understand the reasonableness of the Viceregal charges amounting to 4.14 lakhs. But it passes comprehension why Bombay should spend as much as a third of that amount. Presumably because this Presidency is supposed to be a "rich kingdom." Anyhow we give below the details of the cost and the total tour

charges of 1.31 lakhs incurred in 1913-14:—

	Lakhs.
Purchase and repair of tents, and camp establishment and furniture	0.46
Miscellaneous	0.37
Special Trains	0.19
Travelling allowances	0.12
Bullock train and railway train hire	0.08
Temporary Establishment	0.04
Tour and extra allowances to clerks and servants	0.03

It is much to be wished that some inquisitive non-official member of the local Legislative Council should demand at its next session what may be the items large and small comprised under the first two heads. It would be interesting for the public to know how much out of the first head of Rs. 46,000 has gone into the pockets of tent and other contractors and what are the expensive sundries which make up more than one-third of the total cost under the indefinite head of "miscellaneous."

EDUCATION AND POLICE!

That in times of financial stringency, such as this, retrenchment should be urged and practised in all departments of public activity is undoubted. But the test of statesmanship lies in the exercise of the needed discretion in deciding upon the items in regard to which expenditure should be enhanced or curtailed and the extent to which this should be done. The Budget estimates introduced in the Legislative Councils of various provinces show a failure to recognize the need of such discretion. And nothing demonstrates this more clearly than the provision made for Education—an item which, above all others, should not admit of any economy. The following figures are instructive:—

	1915-16.	1916-17.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	1,05,62,000	88,30,000
Bombay	76,86,000	77,54,000
Madras	77,69,000	80,87,000
United Provinces	67,31,000	64,54,000
Punjab	44,66,000	42,76,000
Burma	31,84,000	31,22,000
Behar and Orissa	37,65,000	37,22,000
Central Provinces	34,04,000	32,83,000
Assam	15,29,000	15,12,000
Total	4,90,46,000	4,70,56,000

Thus, all provincial authorities, except Bombay and Madras, have provided for less expenditure next year than during the current year; and as to the slight excess shown in Bombay, it is sufficient to state that our local Educational Department is fond of luxuriating in unspent balances. The following table regarding expenditure on Police affords a striking contrast and requires no comment, though it is fair to note that Bombay budgets for a less expenditure in 1916-17 than in the previous year:—

	1915-16.	1916-17.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	1,05,35,000	1,09,62,000
Bombay	1,12,04,000	1,10,09,000
Madras	1,12,26,000	1,16,71,000
United Provinces	1,24,24,000	1,26,07,000
Punjab	64,26,000	70,11,000
Burma	1,96,98,000	1,39,99,000
Behar and Orissa	45,52,000	47,58,000
Central Provinces	36,21,000	37,00,000
Assam	25,29,000	25,33,000

AN "AFTER CARE" ASSOCIATION.

The David Sassoon Reformatory at Matunga is one of those institutions which are doing work of a very useful and, unfortunately, necessary character,—steadily but unnotoriously. This is apparent from the fact that during the period of its existence, the Reformatory has discharged over 3,000 boys, trained, either in drawing, carpentry, and many other trades which enable them to earn an honest living. The aims of an institution of this character can only be realized if they are managed not as prisons but as substitutes for homes. And it is clear that this aim is fully kept in view by the management of the Reformatory. One of the essential conditions, that is, therefore, necessary, is that there should be a close and sympathetic association between the inmates and their teachers. Such association is not fully possible under the present arrangement, as there are not quarters available for all the masters. The Committee of the Institution, said Col. Lloyd Jones, on the occasion of the prize distribution on Tuesday, have, on numerous occasions, represented to the Government the desirability,—rather the necessity,—of providing quarters for the whole staff and

not, as now, for some of them only, but to no avail. And it is useless, in view of the financial stringency on account of the war, to expect any such help at present. But the people at large equally with Government owe a duty to these unfortunate juveniles who are more often than not victims of circumstances for which Society itself is responsible, and it is deplorable that the appeal made by the Committee for funds, not only to help in building quarters for the staff, but also in improving the condition of the boys, by providing games, books and papers for them has not met with an adequate response.

Another direction in which the public of Bombay have failed to do their duty is in seeing that the objects of the institution are fully realized. And this is the serious drawback of the want of an After-Care Association,—a want which is a reproach to a progressive city like Bombay. The purse strings of many citizens of Bombay are long and there is no necessity for keeping them tightly closed. If, therefore, a start were made by the formation of an association of the kind mentioned, endowed with a few thousand rupees, its possibilities for beneficent activities would be infinite, especially if its management were inspired by a sympathetic insight into the needs of the boys discharged from the institutions. The association would be able partly to support these boys, the majority of whom are generally without friends or relatives or means, to enable them to pay for their lodging and,—this would be the more important service,—to keep them out of temptation and danger until they found suitable and permanent employment.

Notes of the Day.

Roumania and the Allies.

The recently revived anticipations of the participation of Roumania in the war lend special interest to the information telegraphed last month by "The Times" correspondent at Bucharest as to the understanding arrived at between the Government in that country and the majority of the Opposition. The followers of M. Take Jonescu and M. Filipescu, he stated, had agreed to abstain from any action calculated to embarrass the Government. In other words, the Government had been able to satisfy the Interventionists that it is at one with them in support of the Allies' cause, which is also Roumania's cause, and that its delay in participating in the war is due solely to military considerations. It must not be overlooked, however, that there is a Germanophil party in the country, largely recruited from the landowners, who have formed until recent years the all-powerful oligarchy which has directed Roumanian affairs. M. Marghiloman and M. Carp are indefatigable in their efforts to push German interests, and it is not difficult to imagine the nature of the support they derive from the Central Powers. The Allies have no need to imitate German methods in Roumania, but in their dealings with the Roumanian Government they need to adapt themselves to local conditions, which are in many respects different from those to be met with in a Great Power.

Failure of German Bluff.

It does not do to jump too readily to the conclusion that Roumania is about to join in the war, on the strength of reports, which in the case of other countries might justify such a deduction. It is always well to bear in mind Roumania's action in the Balkan War, when she stepped in at the psychological moment to reap where others had sown. The announcement, the other day that the German Minister in Bucharest had returned to Berlin led some people to the belief that diplomatic negotiations were about to be severed between Roumania and Germany. But Herr von dem Bussche makes frequent trips to Berlin from Bucharest to receive verbal instructions. When he last returned from Berlin towards the end of January it was to protest against the sale of wheat to Great Britain. This he did to the King and M. Bratiano in terms that were strongly resented. King Ferdinand, as well as his Prime Minister, replied to the blustering Minister's demands in a manner calculated to convey absolute conviction that Roumania, considering as an affront all attempted interference in her internal affairs, would place the maintenance of her dignity as a sovereign State above all other considerations. Submission to the alleged demands, it was pointed out, would be a complete renunciation on Roumania's part of her sovereign rights as a free nation. This interview may have been the cause of von dem Bussche's departure for Berlin.

In the course of a debate in the House of Commons the other day Sir Mark Sykes gave an amusing illustration of the circumlocution that sometimes hampers our

men of action in this war. "I will give," he said,

"an imaginary case which shows how the factor works. I will suppose that a great Imperial decision is to be made,—I will say at Aden, to select a place which will show that this is merely an illustration. What would happen? Aden has to consult Bombay, Bombay has to consult Delhi, Delhi to consult the India Office, the India Office would consult the War Office and the Foreign Office, the War Office and the Foreign Office would have to lay the matter before the War Committee, and the War Committee would eventually refer the matter to the High Commissioner in Egypt. From there it would go back to the Foreign Office, thence to the War Committee, and then to the Cabinet. The Cabinet decision would be sent to the India Office, from the India Office to Bombay, and then to Aden. If nobody was ill and if no Sundays intervened this would cost £250 in telegrams, and might be done in sixteen days with extraordinary luck."

Canada and India.

The essential unity of the British Empire has been demonstrated during this war in many different ways,—great and small. Not the least remarkable of these was when on the occasion of an excellent address on Rabindranath Tagore by Dr. Sunder Singh at Toronto recently to an appreciative audience of nearly a thousand Canadians as well as Indians, Sir Edmund Walker, who presided, appealed for a generous contribution in aid of the Bengal Ambulance Corps. He pointed out how loyally the people of India had responded to the call of Britain; how they had felt it their duty to defend the weaker States, and that this Ambulance Corps had become one of the great volunteer works of India. But what is more gratifying, Sir Edmund proceeded to observe that from the shedding of India's blood on the battlefields of Europe, in company with Canadians and other heroes from the Dominions, would issue a spirit of comradeship and "help us all to feel that we are really one in spirit." Sir Edmund Walker is the leading banker of Canada, and a distinguished patron of the Arts and Literature.

The Health of the City.

After about two and a half months of steady progress of the anti-plague epidemic in our midst, it is gratifying to find that it received a setback last week. It declined to 141 attacks and 68 deaths, from 182 attacks and 84 deaths recorded in the previous week. It is to be hoped the decline will be kept up and that we shall be soon rid of the epidemic. It is also reassuring to find that a decline was registered in plague mortality, 119 attacks and 102 deaths being reported during the week as against 126 attacks and 115 deaths in the previous week. There was a single case of cholera last week, which occurred in Mahalaxmi. Since then no more cases of cholera have been reported. As was to be expected, there was a decline in the general death-rate, which stood last week at 41.14 against the previous 43.21. The total number of deaths amounted to 775, being 39 less than in the week before. As the week's total included four deaths from plague, one among recent arrivals from Surat and three among road-side beggars, 25 from other causes among those from other places and nine among road-side beggars, the actual total mortality in the city may be taken at 737, which gives a death-rate of 39.12. This is higher, no doubt, than the death-rate registered in the corresponding week of last year, but it is more or less at the same level as the past quinquennial mean, which was 39.02. There were 345 live births during the week, in addition to 23 stillbirths and six premature births.

The Bankura Famine Fund.

We have already appealed, more than once, for contributions to the fund for the relief of the famine-stricken in Bankura. Some response has been made to the appeal, but much more money is needed to meet the requirements of the distressed. While contributions to the Relief Fund come in dribbles, the intensity of the suffering of the people increases day by day. Bengal has seldom experienced a famine of this character. The workers of the various philanthropic bodies like the Ramkrishna Mission, the Bengal Social Service League, the Sudharan Brahmo Samaj and the Bankura Sammilan are doing as much as they can to alleviate the suffering. But that their efforts should continue to be useful, it is essential that more money should reach them. Dr. Acharya, one of the workers from Calcutta, is at present in Bombay on a special mission for the purpose and we trust that when he returns to Bengal, he will return with a substantial gift from the City of Bombay for the famine-stricken people.

LORD HARDINGE.

MEMORIAL MEETING AT DELHI.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 23.

A public meeting was held yesterday evening at the Town Hall, Delhi, to consider how best to perpetuate the memory of Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty.

Almost all the non-official members of the Council and leading raisers of Delhi were present.

Telegrams had been received from a number of Ruling Chiefs who had expressed sympathy with the movement. The Hon. the Maharaja of Kasimbazar presided.

The first resolution, that a suitable all-India memorial should be raised to commemorate the closing Viceroyalty, was moved by Hakim Ajmal Khan and supported by Rai Sahib Wazir Singh and Rai Bahadur Lala Sutan Singh.

The second resolution was moved by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. He said that as a rule he was not in favour of erecting statues but in view of the fact that Lord Hardinge had won an exceptionally high place in their affections, esteem and gratitude, and the further fact that the rehabilitation of Delhi will be inseparably connected with his Excellency's name, he thought it quite appropriate that a statue of Lord Hardinge should be erected in the new capital. There were many, however, who would not be contented with a statue or with a statue alone and it had been suggested and he felt sure that the suggestion would meet with general approval and support that the fund realised should after providing for the statue be utilised for establishing scholarships with which Lord Hardinge's honoured name should be associated to help Indian students to obtain the best technical education wherever they could. He thought this would excellently keep up the memory of Lord Hardinge's beneficent administration and be an abiding source of good to Indian students in whose welfare his Excellency had taken a deep personal interest.

The proposal was supported by Sir Pratap Chandra Chatterjee and Prof. Raghunath Dayal Shastri and it was accepted with an amendment providing that the balance of the fund might be utilised for scholarships or such other objects as the patrons and the committee may think fit. It was also agreed that the donors may earmark their donations for either of the objects indicated.

On the motion of the Rev. S. Vinayak, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Vijaya Raghavachari, a committee was appointed with power to add to their number as they saw fit to the resolution with the Hon. Mr. Pannabhai Currimbhoy, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Rai Sutan Singh Bahadur and the Rev. Thomas as secretaries and Rai Sahib Wazir Singh as treasurer.

The Hon. the Maharaja of Nashipur then read out the names of the Ruling Princes who had already expressed sympathy with the movement. These include the names of the Maharajas of Baroda, Kashmir, Patiala, Jaipur, Bikaner, Jhind, Benares, Dhar, Datta, Travancore, Panna, Kishengarh, Kota, the Begum of Bhopal, the Nawab of Rampur and Mallor Kolla, the Maharawal of Dungarpur, the Nawab of Bhawalpur, the Maharaja of Bharatpur, the Maharaja of Bhavnagar and the Maharaja of Lunavada.

He also announced the subscription which had already been promised. The total amount announced at the meeting was nearly Rs. 50,000, the principal donors being the Maharaja of Patiala Rs. 11,000, the Maharaja of Bikaner Rs. 7,000, the Maharajas of Kashmir, Jaipur and Jhind and the Nawab of Jaora Rs. 5,000 each, the Maharajahdiraj of Burdwan Rs. 3,000, the Maharajas of Dhar and Datta Rs. 2,000 each, the Maharaja of Tippera, Bobbili, Coimbatore and Nashipur Rs. 1,000 each, Hakim Ajmal Khan of Delhi, Rai Sheo Prasad Bahadur and Rai Sutan Singh Bahadur Rs. 1,000 each, the Maharaja of Panna, the Raja of Chamba, the Rao Raja of Sikar, the Raja of Sirmoor (Nahan), the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, the Maharaja of Giddhar, Mr. Rama Rayanagar, Lala Madho Prasad of Delhi and Rai Bahadur L. Kanaylal Rs. 500 each.

A list of the Ruling Princes who have agreed to be patrons of the movement and of the donations promised, will be published later, the replies not being yet all received.

LORD HARDINGE AND THE BOMBAY PUBLIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Much is spoken, truly too, and is being done, honestly besides, to honour and perpetuate the memory of our most popular and esteemed Viceroy, Lord Hardinge the Good, who is sailing on Tuesday the 4th proximo. As the public in general will hardly have any chance to pay their last respects to the retiring Viceroy, allow me to suggest on behalf of the general public of Bombay, who have great regard for India's noble ruler, that Tuesday, the 4th proximo, may be declared as a public holiday so that the public have a chance to welcome and bid his Excellency a hearty farewell and an enthusiastic send-off. As it is not too late, let us hope Government will not be backward at this time and on such an occasion to comply with the above wishes of the public of Bombay. If such a day is not given a holiday, how are we to show our loyalty to our King and his noble representative?—Yours, etc.,

G. A. TURKHUD.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1916.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF
TELEGRAMS.GERMANY AND
PEACE.

FRESH FEELER.

VERDUN SITUATION
UNCHANGED.RUSSIANS ADVANCING IN
CAUCASUS.

The Washington correspondent of the "New York Evening Post" says that the German Chancellor in the course of a conversation with Mr. Gerard the American Ambassador has suggested some terms on which Germany will be willing to end the war. This, the American Ambassador takes as a sort of peace feeler.

Violent bombardment continued on the left bank of the Meuse in the region of Malancourt. There was an intermittent bombardment west of the Meuse and elsewhere. No infantry attack was attempted.

The Russian Generalissimo M. Alexieff, on behalf of the Tsar, has telegraphed to General Joffre expressing his Majesty's warmest admiration at the defence of Verdun. The Tsar is confident that the French army will bring its savage enemy to his knees.

In carrying the bridgehead at Michaleze in Galicia, the Russians killed most of the defenders in hand-to-hand fighting. South of Pinsk they carried the enemy's advanced line.

The Russians in the Caucasus have advanced a few miles westward.

Japan has been invited to send a representative to the Allied Economic Conference.

The Italian Commander-in-Chief has arrived in London.

POST-WAR TRADE PROBLEMS.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.) LONDON, March 22. Mr. Runciman is appointing small committees to consider measures for safeguarding the position after the war of important British industries in relation to international competition.

Two have already been appointed, one for iron steel and engineering with Sir Clarendon Hyde as Chairman and Mr. Balfour as one of the members, and the other for shipping and shipbuilding with Sir Handel Booth as Chairman.

A committee on textile industry will be announced shortly.

ITALIAN C-IN-C. IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.) LONDON, March 22. General Cadorna has arrived in London. He was welcomed by Lord Kitchener, Lord French and others.

He received an ovation from immense crowds in which were many Italians.

General Cadorna will be received by the King.

GERMANY'S FRESH PEACE FEELER.

CHANCELLOR'S SUGGESTION TO AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

FRESH PEACE FEELER.

GERMANY'S TERMS.

SUGGESTION TO U. S. AMBASSADOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.) LONDON, March 22. The Washington correspondent of the "New York Evening Post" says that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg recently requested Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador, not to leave Berlin on vacation.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg told him the terms on which Germany would be willing to end the war. They included withdrawal from Belgium and an indemnity from France. Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg generally indicated a wish to return to the status ante bellum but did not request the good offices of the United States. Mr. Gerard, however, deemed the conversation to be in nature of a feeler.

MOVEMENT AGAINST BETHMANN-HOLLWEG.

AGITATION IN THE REICHSTAG.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.) ALLAHABAD, March 23. A "Pioneer" special cable runs:—The German Central, National Liberal and Conservative parties recently introduced into the Reichstag resolutions advocating the most strenuous submarine warfare and are now agitating against the Chancellor, whose disagreement with Admiral von Tirpitz threatened led to the latter's resignation. Their candidate for the Chancellorship is reported to be the Bavarian Premier, but the constitution requires the Chancellor to be a Prussian Premier.

UNLIMITED TORPEDOING OF
COMMERCIAL VESSELS.ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ'S
RECOMMENDATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.) ALLAHABAD, March 23. The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The "Stockholms Dagblad's" Berlin correspondent says, that Admiral von Tirpitz recommended the unlimited torpedoing of every commercial vessel in the war zone. The majority of the federal council wished to avoid conflicts with neutrals. Herr von Gaeppelle, formerly an assistant of Admiral von Tirpitz, quitted his post in November owing to dissensions with Admiral von Tirpitz on the same question.

NEW GERMAN WAR LOAN.

FRANTIC OFFICIAL APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.) CALCUTTA, Mar. 23. A "Statesman" cable states:—"The Daily Telegraph" publishes a verbatim translation of the agonised German official appeal for subscriptions to the new war loan. This extraordinary document evinces extreme urgency of the situation. It pathetically complains that the enemy refuses to acknowledge defeat reckoning on the ultimate exhausting of resources of the fatherland. Therefore, it says, our duty is to wage a gigantic money battle to gain a gigantic victory, whose crushing blow shall force the enemy to admit that Germany is unconquerable. All must. All can pay. Even schools and mothers meetings must collect. People must not argue that these are trifles. Many a mickle makes a muckle and if all do their utmost the result will be stupendous. The crisis demands active self-denial to the utmost effort possible.

HOLLAND'S NEW ROLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.) ALLAHABAD, Mar. 23. A "Pioneer" cable says:—The "Daily Chronicle's" Amsterdam correspondent says, that Holland has suddenly changed from a nation indirectly affected by the war to one prepared and determined if necessary to play a very different role.

TUBANTIA COMPANY'S SHARES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.) LAHORE, March 23. A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—The "Morning Post's" Amsterdam correspondent says it is stated that shares in the company owning the Tubantia, were sold on German account on the eve of the torpedoing.

VERDUN SITUATION.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT
CONTINUES.

NO INFANTRY ATTACK ATTEMPTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.) PARIS, Mar. 22. A communiqué says there was grenade fighting in Argonne. Violent bombardment continued on the left bank of the Meuse in the region of Malancourt. The Germans did not dare to attack in force against our artillery fire.

There was an intermittent bombardment west of the Meuse and elsewhere. French air squadrons dropped bombs on the stations at Dun-sur-Meuse and Audun.

LIVELY ARTILLERY DUEL.

NO INFANTRY ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.) PARIS, March 22. A communiqué says west of the Meuse there was a very lively artillery duel at Malancourt, Enes and Hill 304. It was particularly violent at Haucourt Hill, while east of the Meuse bombardment was intense at Vaux and Damfoup. There has been no infantry action.

DEFENCE OF VERDUN.

TSAR'S WARMEST ADMIRATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.) PARIS, Mar. 22. The Russian Generalissimo M. Alexieff, on behalf of the Tsar, has telegraphed to General Joffre expressing his Majesty's warmest admiration at the defence of Verdun. The Tsar is confident that the French army will bring its savage enemy to his knees.

General Alexieff adds that the Russian army merely awaits orders to engage the common enemy.

AN IRREPARABLE DEFEAT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.) LAHORE, March 23. A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—General Joffre replying to a telegram from General Haig expressing admiration for the defence of Verdun, says that the French Army is confident it will obtain results from which all the Allies will benefit and it remembers also that its recent call on the comradeship of the British Army met with an immediate and complete response.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Rome correspondent says it is considered in the military circles that the Germans have sustained an irreparable defeat at Verdun.

BRITISH RAID ON ENEMY
TRENCHES.FUTILE GERMAN ATTACK ON THE
SOMME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.) LONDON, Mar. 22. A British communiqué says last night we made a small raid on hostile trenches near Maquisart, accounting for a score of the enemy.

Early this morning, the enemy attacked and entered a small post on the Somme, but was driven out, leaving an officer prisoner and two dead.

ALLIED ECONOMIC
CONFERENCE.

JAPAN INVITED TO JOIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.) LONDON, Mar. 21. In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George announced that Japan had been invited to send a representative to the Paris conference.

LIBERALS AND COMPULSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.) LONDON, Mar. 22. The Liberal War Committee has passed a resolution in favour of extending compulsion to married men.

MYSTERIOUS FIRE IN U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.) LONDON, Mar. 22. Damage amounting to three million dollars has been caused by a mysterious fire at Paris in Texas.

STORMING OF MICHA-
LEZE BRIDGEHEAD.

MOST OF DEFENDERS KILLED.

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.) PETROGRAD, Mar. 22. A communiqué says, in carrying the bridgehead at Michaleze we captured two guns. Most of the defenders of the bridgehead were killed in hand-to-hand fighting.

The troops in the Caucasus have advanced a few miles westward.

After more fighting Russians south of Drinsk carried the enemy's advanced line.

FURTHER RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.) LAHORE, March 23. A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—In addition to the Galician success Russian official statement claims success in infantry actions in the region of Drinsk and 50 miles southwards.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN ITALIAN
MINISTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.) ALLAHABAD, Mar. 23. The debate in the Italian Chamber last week was originally expected to either in the reconstruction or the reconstruction of the ministry; but the debate yesterday in a vote of confidence in the ministry, 394 voting for it and 61 against it. M. Salandra stated that the Government was sparing in words but not in vigour and enthusiasm.

EXPEDITION AGAINST
KINGDOM OF GREECE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.) COLUMBUS, Mar. 23. No news has been received of the expedition against Villa owing to the failure of the cutting of telegraph wires and aeroplanes accompanying the expedition have not arrived, having possibly been in the desert.

Official and Personal

The special Convocation for conferring the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws will be held in the University Hall on Monday, the 3rd April at 10 o'clock. Instead of on Saturday, the 1st of April, as previously notified.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon will open the Second Maternity Hospital, Parel Road, Chinchpogdi (near the Cote Orphanage) this evening, at 7 o'clock (S. T.).

As Lady Butler has, owing to illness, postponed her departure from England, Harcourt Butler will not visit the present.

The services of Sir J. H. K. C. E. B. Private Secretary to the Viceroy and Governor-General, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 3rd April 1916, or any subsequent date on which he relinquishes charge of his present duties.

Sir J. H. DuBoulay, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months with effect from the date of his reversion to this Presidency or subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

H. E. the Chancellor of the University of Bombay has reappointed Mr. Cecil Burns to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University and Mr. Madirshah Dorabji Mischromji to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University. The Government in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Sivaram Sundarao Pekar to be Government Pleader in the High Court, for a further period of three years with effect from the 26th April 1916.

Mr. C. A. Kincaid, has been allowed an extension for six months of the furlough granted to him.

We regret that the signature of the Hon. Mr. Malcolm N. Hogg was inadvertently omitted from the letter headed "Bombay Boy Scouts Association," which we published yesterday.

The King has sanctioned the following additions to the list of Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem:—The Begum of Bhopal and Sir Partab Singh.

Sir John Anderson was received in audience by the King on Wednesday and kissed hands on his appointment as Governor of Ceylon.

At the inquest on Colonel Easton, a verdict of suicide was returned.

TURKS' DIFFICULTIES.

NO INTENTION TO INVADE
EGYPT.

GERMANS' UNREDEEMED PROMISE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.) ALLAHABAD, March 23. The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent states:—Information has reached me that the Turk never had any intention of invading Egypt this year but the Germans have been moving heaven and earth to get their Allies to undertake the expedition. Jemal Pasha who is in command in Syria, replied to all orders from Stambul saying that the Germans had promised him 100,000 men and unless they redeemed the promise he would not move one step as he was convinced that a defeat was awaiting him without a very strong army.

The truth of the matter is that the Turks can today only for one thing, i.e., the capture of their army in the Caucasus. The Turks are straining every nerve to get their Asiatic possessions. The British General command and for this purpose he has sent troops from Syria and they will neither be sufficient to arrive in time to stem the tide of their Asiatic possessions nor will they agree to join the Allies as Salonika; like the Germans are not keen on coming with the Anglo-French. They say it would appear as if they were having a very anxious time. Their Allies there are eager to have the chests out of fire for far more concerned to keep their hands intact for home defence than why the Bulgars are held in any attack on the Allies at any co-operation further on King's latest suzerain is hereditary for the Greeks.

Information that has reached me from sources, shows Greece may not with the Entente at any time.

HISTAN FRONTIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.) LONDON, March 16. The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.—Second-Lieutenant K. R. Lewin, Cornwall Light Infantry. Second-Lieutenant J. L. Nelson, Manchester. Second-Lieutenant A. G. Robinson, Border Regiment.

OPERATION OF CHIEFS
AND SARDARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.) LONDON, March 21. The use of Commons Mr. Chamberlain that the Baluchistan Frontier has been remarkably free from disturbance during the conduct of the tribes generally. The Khan and the Jam of Las Bela and equipped a corps of two men, a detachment of which is in Mesopotamia. The loyal of these Chiefs and Sardars was created by the Government.

MENT IN BRITISH ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.) LONDON, March 21. It has been decided that enlistment into the regular British army will be opened in India to suitable members of the domiciled Anglo-Indian community who are anxious to serve their country during the continuance of the present war. Enlistments will be (1) for general service (with British troops); (2) for the duration of the war (at the conclusion of the war the men will be discharged with all convenient speed); (3) after six months' training, if the services are not required in an active capacity non-commissioned officers and men will be liable to be transferred to the Army Reserve with further liability for recall to the colours at any time while the war continues should their services be required; (4) age 18 to 35 years; (5) European parentage qualification as defined in the Army Regulations.

It is intended to raise the following units:—Two field troops cavalry each of one Second-Lieutenant and 30 non-commissioned officers and men; one section of field artillery of one Second-Lieutenant and 70 non-commissioned officers and men; 16 platoons infantry, each of one Second-Lieutenant and 60 non-commissioned officers and men, Cavalry and field artillery will be recruited throughout India. Infantry will be raised as far as possible on the territorial basis as follows:—Four platoons from Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and Assam; two platoons from Burma; four platoons from Madras (including Mysore and Hyderabad); two platoons from Bombay, Sind and Baluchistan; two platoons from the United Provinces; one platoon from the Punjab, North-west Frontier Provinces and Kashmir; one platoon from the Central Provinces, Central India and Rajputana.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.) SIMLA, Mar. 23.

CASUALTIES IN EGYPT.

DIED.—Lieutenant P. H. Berry, Medicals.

KILLED.—Lieutenant-Colonel O. H. Campbell, Cameronians.

Captain E. T. Wright, Royal Fusiliers. Lieutenant N. Durant, Worcesters.

Lieutenant C. H. Newton, Royal Rifles. Second-Lieutenant R. H. Chaddock, Gloucesters.

Second-Lieutenant A. K. Mackay, Highland Light Infantry.

Second-Lieutenant G. K. Smith, Middlesex Regiment.

Second-Lieutenant C. H. Varndell, West Surreys.

DIED OF WOUNDS.—Lieutenant L. Langdon, Hampshire.

MISSING.—Lieutenant D. S. Taylor, Third Hussars. Second-Lieutenant J. C. Cunningham, Flying Corps.

WOUNDED.—Major the Hon. N. S. Lytton, Sussex Regiment.

Captain D. J. Colville, Scottish Rifles. Captain E. S. Jones, Worcesters.

Captain H. Tyler, Sussex Regiment. Captain G. C. Pepper, Lancs Fusiliers. Lieutenant I. O. Crombie, Middlesex Regiment.

Captain C. R. Lown, Lincoln. Captain W. Nuttall, Lancs Fusiliers. Captain A. E. Welch, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

SYMPTOMS OF UNREST
AMONG ORAONS.

A REASSURING STATEMENT.

"EXPULSION OF EVIL SPIRITS."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.) RANCHI, Mar. 23. The Bihar and Orissa Government have issued the following communiqué:—As various rumours have been in circulation regarding Oraon unrest in Chota Nagpur, it is desirable to reassure the public by a statement of facts. The movement was started in about August 1915. The original inspiring idea appears to have had a two fold basis, the object being partly to expel from the Oraon country the evil spirits who were believed to be responsible for bad crops and high prices and partly to raise the social position of the Oraons to the higher level occupied by the Christian and Hindu converts of the race. The former object was to be obtained by the recitation of certain powerful spells ("mantras") and the latter by the abandonment of degrading practices such as keeping and eating of pigs and fowls and the use of intoxicants. The excitement produced amongst the Oraons by the adoption of these measures was doubtless aggravated by the general atmosphere of unrest caused by the war and by removal from their midst of the members of the German Evangelical Lutheran Mission who had formerly worked amongst them. Younger men began to hold secret meetings in villages at night and the incantations of the German Kaiser were the "mantras" though there is nothing to suggest that any German missionaries were responsible for this. Some acts of violence towards the end of 1915 caused a certain amount of panic amongst the local zamindars and non-aboriginals but the drafting of a few extra police into the chief centres of unrest had a reassuring effect and with the harvesting of the winter crops, which were unusually good, the movement began to subside. It is not, however, wholly dead. Yet as the expulsion of evil spirits from one village results in their transfer to others and the process is likely to continue till the whole Oraon country has been purged, the movement has been followed in places by a somewhat extensive campaign of witch-hunting in which the whole populace and not merely "Sokas" or special witch-hunters take part. Several brutal murders of supposed witches have taken place but with the conviction of some offenders this form of unrest has also decreased and will doubtless disappear in time.

CASUALTIES IN EGYPT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.) LONDON, March 16. The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.—Second-Lieutenant K. R. Lewin, Cornwall Light Infantry. Second-Lieutenant J. L. Nelson, Manchester. Second-Lieutenant A. G. Robinson, Border Regiment.

NOW KILLED.—Major R. F. Leslie, Dorsets.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.—Second-Lieutenant A. J. Wiggitt, Royal Rifles.

MISSING.—Second-Lieutenant D. B. Gayford, West Surreys.

Second-Lieutenant L. R. Heywood, Engineers.

Second-Lieutenant A. G. Haigh, Engineers.

WOUNDED.—Colonel G. E. Ripley, Northampton.

Captain R. W. Beacham, West Yorks. Lieutenant H. T. Gregory, Lincoln.

Lieutenant H. Harper, Engineers. Lieutenant J. A. Johnson, Artillery.

Second-Lieutenant R. F. Bradford, Devon-shires.

Second-Lieutenant F. J. Colley, Engineers. Second-Lieutenant W. H. Barling, East Kents.

Second-Lieutenant R. S. Mitchell, Artillery.

Second-Lieutenant W. S. Peel, Lincoln.

Second-Lieutenant B. V. Wood, West Kents.

CASUALTIES IN EGYPT.

DIED.—Lieutenant P. H. Berry, Medicals.

KILLED.—Lieutenant-Colonel O. H. Campbell, Cameronians.

Captain E. T. Wright, Royal Fusiliers. Lieutenant N. Durant, Worcesters.

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Captain D. J. Colville, Scottish Rifles. Captain E. S. Jones, Worcesters.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

MR. SETALVAD'S SPEECH IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL

The following is the text of the Hon. Mr. Setalvad's speech on Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola's Resolution regarding industrial development:—

While welcoming the announcement made by the Hon. Member for Commerce and Industries about the appointment of a Commission to consider and report upon the industrial development of India, I join with my hon. friend Mr. Achariar in regretting that the scope of the reference to this Commission should have been restricted in the manner stated by the Hon. Sir William Clark. He told us that the question of fiscal autonomy for the Government of India being a constitutional question and the question of fiscal protection were excluded from the purview of the Commission. He further said that these questions would come up for consideration after the war. In speaking of the question of fiscal protection the Hon. Sir William Clark tried to emphasise that protection was not the only solution. He said that much depended upon the people themselves, the enterprise and self-reliance they are capable of and insisted that the phenomenon of industrial development of Japan was largely due to the great enterprise and self-reliance exhibited by the Japanese nation. That is, perfectly true. But may I ask the Hon. Sir William Clark to remember in how great a measure the enterprise and self-reliance of the Japanese people must have been engendered and stimulated by the consciousness that behind them was the Government, their own Government ready and willing and able to do everything in their power to promote the economic and industrial advancement of the country. Can the same be said of this country and the Indian people? On the contrary, the depressing consciousness has been forced upon the minds of the Indian people by the events of the past many years that so far as any measures for the promotion and fostering of Indian industries can have the remotest possibility of coming in conflict with the interests of Great Britain or even of other countries who are the customers of Great Britain, the Government of India however willing are impotent and helpless. A very striking illustration of this helplessness and consequent injustice has been before the Indian people in the Cotton excise duties. Those duties have been admitted to be unjust and the Government of India so far as they are concerned are quite ready and willing to abolish them, but they are powerless before the Home Government and the duty must be maintained however harmful it is to the cotton industry.

EXAMPLE OF JAPAN.

The state of things which is the result of the enterprise and self-reliance of the Japanese people? Produce the same conditions of Government here and you will have plenty of enterprise, self-reliance and capital, forthcoming for industries. It is in the view that the question of fiscal autonomy and fiscal protection are intimately bound up with the formation of industries and it is a great pity they are to be excluded from the terms of the reference. The Hon. Sir William Clark says that protection may not be good for the country. If so the Commission will report so. But why exclude the subject from enquiry? As regards what fell from the Hon. Mr. Low, I confess I admired the current of self-satisfaction that ran through his speech. He tried to demonstrate by a mass of figures and details that great progress had been made in industries and that Government had done much in that direction. Do the facts justify such optimism? Do you say looking to the great extent of the country and its vast population that the industrial and commercial progress has been anything like what it should be. Was not the matter very vividly brought to our minds the other day during the discussion of the Financial Statement and the Income Tax Act. It was stated that persons who were paying income tax on incomes of Rs. 24,000 and more per year were 13,000 in number. From these must be excluded officials drawing salaries of Rs. 2,000 and more per month and also non-officials drawing professional salaries. We must further exclude professional gentlemen, lawyers and doctors making such incomes. You must also exclude those who make their incomes on rents of immovable properties or lend their money. If you exclude even 3,000 on all these heads put together 10,000 are left, including joint-stock companies, as making incomes of Rs. 24,000, i.e., only £1,600 and more per year by trade, manufacturing industries. Can it be said for a moment on these figures that the trade and industrial development of the country has been in any measure satisfactory? I submit, therefore, that a great deal requires to be done and urgently for the economic and industrial development of the country.

HONORS OF PERIODICAL FAMINES.

It must also be borne in mind that industrial development will also mean considerable mitigation of the horrors of periodical famines. If the labouring classes are more and more employed in manufacturing industries the pressure on land will be relieved. This was very forcibly illustrated in Bombay during the famine of 1910-11. In the year 1899-1900 there was a severe famine in Gujarat, the Deccan and the Karnatak and there was enormous distress. The same parts had an equally severe famine in 1910-11 but the distress was nothing like what you had in the previous famine. The Bombay Government in their report of the famine of 1910-11 said, "Increased industrial activity and a number of large works in progress have created a demand for labour in excess of the supply and rendered the labouring classes largely independent of agricultural employment. Thus when the strain came the people displayed an unexpected power of resistance and though the failure of the

harvest was nearly as complete and the prices of food-grains rose nearly to the same level as in 1899-1900, the assistance the people required from Government was infinitely less." I submit, therefore, that it is imperatively necessary that a determined and organised attempt should be made to ensure a large development in manufacturing industries and as a means to that end I welcome the appointment of the Commission, but as I have said I regret the restriction of the scope of the reference. The Hon. Mr. William Clark said that the question of fiscal autonomy and protection as well as the larger questions of position of Indians in the Empire will be taken up after the war. I do trust and hope that those questions will be properly handled and decided in the right spirit and in a manner that would command acceptance by the Indian people.

LADY HARDINGE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

BOMBAY'S RESPONSE TO LADY WILLINGTON'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

At his Excellency Lord Hardinge's request Lady Willington has made an appeal for funds for the Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi and has been promised the following subscriptions:—

The Government Licences of Bombay City for the cost of a cottage ward to be called "The Government Licences of Bombay City Ward," Rs. 62,000	
H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, G.C.S.I. for the cost of a cottage ward, Rs. 62,000	
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BLOCK FUND	
The following contributions have been received towards the fund for the Lady Hardinge Medical College at Delhi:—	
H. H. the Raj Sahab of Dhrangadhra 10,000	
H. H. the Raja of Rajpura 10,000	
Miss Hamabai Petit 7,500	
H. H. the Maharani of Bhavnagar, C. I. 5,000	
H. H. the minor Rana of Porbandar per Major Hancock, J. P. 5,000	
The Raja of Bansda 5,000	
The Thakor Sahab of Limbdi 5,000	
The Chief of Jamkhandi, K.O.I.E. 5,000	
Sir Sassoon David, Bart. 5,000	
Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart. 5,000	
Sir Dorab and Lady Tata 5,000	
Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart. 5,000	
Khan Bahadur Nawroji Pestonji Vakil, C. I. 5,000	
Mr. Ramnarayan Harmandrai, J. P. 5,000	
Mr. Khetsey Khisey 5,000	
Mr. Govindlal Shivlal 5,000	
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O. 4,000	
H. H. the minor Nawab of Cambay, per K. R. Bomanji, Esq. 3,000	
The Raja of Dharampur 3,000	
H. H. the Nawab of Janjira, G.C.I.E., Mr. R. D. Sethna 3,000	
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan, C. S. I. 3,000	
The Nawab of Sachin 3,000	
The Raja of Jaxhar 3,000	
Mr. Ratan Tata 3,000	
The Raja of Akalkot 1,500	
H. H. the Maharaja of Idar 1,000	
The Raja of Chhota Udepur 1,000	
The Chief of Aundh 1,000	
The Chief of Jath 1,000	
The Chief of Kagal 1,000	
H. H. the Nawab of Radhanpur 1,000	
The Nawab of Savanur 1,000	
The Hon. Mr. Jehangir Kothari 1,000	
Mrs. Ambalal 1,000	
The Chief of Danta 500	
Mr. J. D. Inverarity 500	
Messrs. K. S. and R. S. Powala 400	
The Chief of Ramdurg 300	
Sir Dineshaw Petit, Bart. 200	

AGRICULTURE AND EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to your excellent leader in to-day's issue, permit me to observe that the one thing needful is to create a right feeling for agriculture among the educated classes in India. We must educate public opinion and begin with children in schools. If we organised school gardening we could achieve a double purpose of creating a lively interest in agriculture, and of employing the dull boys who fight shy of subjects of academic interest. Our vernacular reading books contain a splendid variety of topics, to which we might add some lessons on elementary agriculture. Our universities must recognise agriculture and the Government must be approached to institute scholarships and organise experimental farms in prominent places. Native States will follow suit if the Government leads the way.

It is true that the Indian farmer cannot dispense with the labour of his children, as his financial prospects are so blunt. Here, too, the Government and the public should co-operate to make him economically independent by freeing him from the clutches of the village saviour. Care should, however, be taken to ensure the right use of the money advanced to him. Not infrequently he spends on the marriage of his son what he gets for sinking wells on his farm. Finally, the authorities should see to it that the officials who come in intimate contact with the farmers are fired with the ambition of making scientific farming a success, inasmuch as their sympathetic guidance is sure to react upon the farmers.—Yours, etc.,

KESHAVLAL D. OZA.

Marwari's Bungalow, Matunga, Bombay, March 23.

Prof. Radhakumud Mukherjee, author of "History of Indian Shipping," has in preparation a volume dealing with the Empire of Chandragupta Maurya, (B. C. 300), which will be published after the conclusion of the war.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State and guaranteed railways from the 1st April, 1915, to the 11th March, 1916, are more by Rs. 30,647,567 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1914-15.

ALL-INDIA MUSIC

CONFERENCE

SOME INTERESTING PAPERS ON SHRUTIS AND NOTATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, Mar. 22.

The All-India Music Conference met again this morning, Thakur Nawab Ali Khan of Akbarpur presiding. The work of the day commenced with the reading of the paper entitled "An Article on Shrutis" by Rao Sahab Abraham Panditar. It was a learned dissertation on the much disputed question of the Shrutis or quartet tones, which are used in the singing of Indian Ragas, embodying the results of researches that the octave should be divided into twenty-four sub-divisions instead of twenty-two as prescribed by the ancient Sanskrit texts. The lecture was highly technical in character, and full of mathematical calculations and logarithms, but they were enlivened by the excellent discursive style in which the lecture was delivered and by the inclusion of songs of prayer sung in the very finely cultivated and musical voices of the two daughters of Mr. Panditar, who, it is understood, are proficient in Indian as well as European music. The most interesting portion of the lecture was the demonstration given by the daughters of Mr. Panditar of the micro-tones used in certain of the South Indian Ragas, by singing to the accompaniment of the Veena. The ordinary frets of the Veena were supplemented by movable ivory frets placed on the board of the Veena at different places in order to produce the micro-tones exhibited, and in this way, Mr. Panditar explained what notes were now in use in some of the Southern Ragas. The correctness of the notes sung with those produced on the instrument was vouched for by so distinguished a musician as Mr. Zakir-ul-Din of Udupore.

The paper of Mr. Panditar was the only item arranged for the morning, but as Mr. Mushraff Khan of Alwar expressed a desire to address a few words to the meeting, he was allowed to speak for some time after which Messrs. Mushraff Khan and Zakir-ul-Din Khan sang to the gathering. At the evening sessions Mr. N. N. Banerjee read a paper on the "Phoenix of Indian Music" in which he advocated the adoption of the English staff notation for Indian music. Mr. Vishnu D. Paluskar followed with a paper on the "Notation System," putting before the Conference his own notation for approval. After him 5,000 came Mrs. Maragathavalle Ammal with a paper on Notation in Indian Music. She favoured the adoption of the English staff notation but with certain modifications added. Next a paper on the "Staff notation adopted to Indian Music" was read by Mr. E. C. Clements.

The last paper read in the evening was 3,000 on "The Gamut System of East and West," comparing the standpoint of the 2,000 Modern Physicists" by Mr. T. A. Rama. 2,000 Krishna Aiyar. He gave it as his opinion that the Gandharva of the Hindu scale was 3,000 of 300 comparative vibrations supposed. 2,000 of the shadja to be of 240 comparative vibrations and that this Gandharva, 1,000 namely of 360 vibrations, was the 1,000 Gandharva of the European scale.

SATARA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

TENTH SESSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SATARA, Mar. 23.

The tenth session of the Satara District Conference opened on Wednesday afternoon at Islampur in the spacious pandal erected in Sambhappa Math. The President-elect Mr. C. V. Vaidya of Aiyar accompanied by a large number of delegates arrived here on the 22nd instant. Over 100 delegates from all over Satara and a large number of visitors were present. Mr. V. S. Dalvi, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the delegates referred with feelings of pride to their old gathering named "Choti Congress" which had its session in their Taluka as early as 1893, presided over by the late Mr. A. O. Hume, father of the Indian National Congress. The Chairman thanked the district officers for their sympathies to the conference and paid for success to British arms, regretted the departure of their benevolent visitors to be solely carried by the Government and to be carried partially by Government and the people and to be carried by the people themselves with Government co-operation, and also of local needs.

On the motion of Rao Bahadur Pathak, M. Chintamanrao Vaidya occupied the chair and made an address. In his opening remarks the President congratulated the Satara leaders on their having undertaken the work of national awakening strictly on constitutional lines. He discussed the advisability of locally devoting themselves to work of nation-building. After the reading of the Presidential address was over, the Loyalty resolution was carried by acclamation and the farewell address to Lord Hardinge drafted by the special Satara Committee was unanimously adopted.

The Conference adjourned till Thursday.

LORD HARDINGE AND CHILDREN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is publicly announced that Lord Hardinge will embark from the Apollo Bunder at 4.30 p.m., on the 4th proximo. No one can deny that his Excellency is very much loved and honoured by school-going children. Then will it not be proper to close schools on that day? In my opinion a chance must be given to the student world to pay their homage to his Excellency, the only Viceroy who is known, loved and honoured by them. Therefore on behalf of the school-going world of this City I earnestly request the school authorities to close schools on the 4th proximo or at least a half holiday must be given.—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, 23rd March, 1916.

"PRIESTLY METHODS IN SALSETTE".

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read your sub-leader under the above caption in your issue of the 23rd ultimo and some of the letters that have appeared on the same subject since.

With regard to your own article, permit me to express my surprise that in referring to the statement which I sent you "for information and not for publication," you omitted to state the reason which I gave in the following words:—"The widow in question has threatened legal proceedings; and as I am informed that an appeal by her to the Holy See is pending, I am advised that it is not desirable to discuss the matter should be discussed in the Press."

With reference to the other letters on this subject that I have read in your columns, I believe all are answered by one fact which I have ascertained by recent enquiry, namely, that the widow did make her confession and receive communion last year. This fact cuts the ground from under the feet of your many correspondents. Since one of the letters signed "A Sympathiser" in the "Chronicle" of the 3rd inst. challenged me to "answer directly and categorically without equivocation, evasion, or prevarication" a number of questions, I proceed to do so as follows:

(1) Is the parish-priest of Kurla prepared to assert on solemn oath that, when the widow knelt at the confessional before the then curate, he did not motion to her to leave the confessional, and that when she complained then and there of the same he did not tell her that her confession had been stopped? Is the then Curate prepared to deny this in the same solemn manner?

(2) Is the parish-priest likewise prepared to assert in like manner, that he did not instruct the sacristan not to issue the ticket to the widow in token of her having paid the fee which would enable her to make her confession? Is not a fee payable for the ticket?

Answer:—Yes, to the first question; no, to the second. The ticket and the fee are in connection with the expenses of the Holy Week and it is so clearly stated on the ticket itself.

(3) Is the parish-priest of Kurla, Rev. P. de Souza, or Rev. A. F. D'Souza of Vikrol prepared to deny that the widow's house has been unblessed? If not, will he please give reasons why the house has been left unblessed?

Answer:—The houses of those parishioners only are blessed who have fulfilled their Easter duties. Last year the present assistant to the Vicar of Kurla went to bless the house of the widow as she had fulfilled her Easter duties; but it was closed.

(4) Is the parish-priest likewise prepared to state on oath that he did not at any time directly or indirectly threaten the widow with hell fire and non-Church burial? Or in other words, did he not say to her or anybody else that she would not get a Christian burial and that her soul would be damned? Did he not send any message to this effect?

Answer:—When the lady sent a messenger to have a mass said for the souls of the deceased members of her family, the Vicar sent her a message that she had omitted her Easter duties for some years and that she risked her salvation and Christian burial unless she did her duty. Such spiritual admonitions are quite within the competency of a parish-priest.

(5) Is it not true that in reply to the widow's representation complaining inter alia of her having been refused confession, the Bishop's Secretary gives the alleged debt to the Trinidad Church as the reason for the refusal of the Sacrament? Answer:—The Bishop's Secretary merely stated the ordinary Catholic doctrine of restitution. The Vicars of Trinidad Church have never claimed anything from the widow, either in a Court or otherwise.

(6) Whether it was competent for the Very Rev. Varas of Thana to sit in judgment and pass an order on the question of a debt owed not to the Church, but alleged to be owed to a third party? Were not the Very Rev. Varas' proceedings an abrogation by him of the powers vested in civil courts?

Answer:—The Varas was quite competent to ascertain all material facts and to report his findings accordingly. There was no abrogation of the powers vested in civil courts. The question at issue was whether there was any moral obligation incurred by the party or not. The moral law, as your correspondent will admit, is higher than man-made law. A debt incurred by limitation is legally irrecoverable but does not cease to be a debt which morally the debtor is bound to repay. A man who has stolen an article may be acquitted in a legal trial, but is morally bound to make restitution.

(7) Is it not true that none of the witnesses could depose to having been present at the transaction, i.e., to the money alleged to have been borrowed by the widow's brother-in-law and that the witnesses were treated to refreshments?

Answer:—None of the witnesses were present at the actual transaction, but they deposed to admissions made both by the debtor and the surety. None of the witnesses were treated to refreshments.

(8) Is it not true that the widow's representations to the Bishop against the decision of the Very Rev. Vicar of Thana have been treated with silence?

Answer:—No, the Bishop upheld the Varas' findings.

(9) Is it not true that when the widow appealed to the Patriarch of Goa against the decision in question, his Excellency refused to entertain the appeal on the pretext that her case had not been judged by the Bishop?

Answer:—The Patriarch replied that he could not admit the appeal until the necessary formalities had been observed; i.e., until the appeal was accompanied by a copy of the Suffragan Prelate's decision.

(10) Is it not true that when the widow being summoned by the Patriarch, called at the Bishop's residence at Colaba, his Excellency, without assigning any reason insisted that she should approach him alone, unaccompanied by the gentleman, whom she had asked to accompany her,

and that consequently she had to refuse to appear before him alone and to leave the premises without being heard?

Answer:—The Patriarch was here on his way to Mathura, and was not holding an Ecclesiastical court in Bombay. He could not therefore hear the widow's lawyer or deal with the matter officially. His Excellency offered to listen informally to what the widow herself might wish to say; but she went away with the gentleman accompanying her without seeing the Patriarch.

(11) If the Church's money was deposited with the Sacristan, and if the Sacristan kept the same with the money-lender Gregory Pereira and the money-lender appropriated it, why did not the Church of Trinidad recover the money from the Sacristan and the money-lender and why did not the Church recover it from the heirs of the money-lender and the Sacristan?

Answer:—See answer to question 5. The Church has made no claim. The widow was informed that restitution was due to the heirs of the surety.

(12) If the widow's brother-in-law had borrowed money from Gregory Pereira, the Sacristan standing surety and the usual bond had been passed, why was not the amount recovered by the Sacristan or the money-lender by filing a suit in local law courts? What has become of the alleged document? Why has it not been produced? Why has this question been raised after the alleged lender, alleged surety and the alleged borrower had died?

Answer:—The bond has been lost I believe; the rest of the question requires no further answer from me.

I consider that these answers close the discussion. I should like however to enter an emphatic protest against your opening your columns so freely to correspondence of a type which is best left to blush unseen. I have had no personal connection with the particular case in hand, so am not individually affected by the strictures passed in your columns. Still it seems to me highly offensive, as well as gratuitous, because false in fact, that you should allow letters after letters to appear in your columns, alleging in effect that a Catholic priest has openly acted like a fool and a rogue to get back a sum of Rs. 200 (and that not for himself but for the institution in his charge) and further that he was supported in all his alleged illegalities and wrong doings by the Varas of Thana, by the Archbishop of Damara, by the Patriarch of the East Indies and by the Delegate Apostolic; and that this awful conspiracy has been brought to the notice of the Holy See, but so far in vain!—Yours, etc.,

A. F. DESOUZA,

Vicar of the Church of Trinidad, and, Acting Vicar of the Cathedral of O. L. of Glory, Byculla.

23rd March, 1916.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 23.

The share market to-day opened with great excitement in the section devoted to jute mill shares and large business was put through at higher prices. There was a slightly easier feeling in the early afternoon but towards the close strong buyers came out and the best prices of the day were paid. Outside jute there was very little doing. The following sales took place:—

Coal.—Bengal Giridih 12. Jute.—Alliance (ord) 392 to 393, Baranagar (ord) 98-8, Belvedere (ord) 334 to 339, Budge-Budge (ord) 416, Clive (ord) 128 to 130, Dalhousie (ord) 280 to 283, Delta (ord) 427, 428, Empire (ord) 34-12 to 36-6, Fort Gloster (ord) 414, Fort William (ord) 138-8 to 141-8, Howrah (ord) 231 to 235, Kamarhaty (ord) 359 to 364, 361, Kankarnahar (ord) 447 to 454, Lawrence (ord) 280 to 286, Northbrook (ord) 30-4 to 31-4, 30-14, Standard (ord) 326 to 336, Union (ord) 440, 436, 433.

Tea.—Sonal River 261. Miscellaneous.—Lawrence Jute debentures 101, Mengkilol Rubber 16, Ryam Sugar 14, 14-4.

Government Paper.—3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 81-2 to Rs. 81-6 and small lots were done at Rs. 81-8 to Rs. 81-10.

GRATITUDE TO LORD HARDINGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Among all the favours conferred by his Excellency Lord Hardinge upon the people of India, the last, viz., removing "The Badge of Infamy" as reported in your esteemed paper of the 21st instant, is in my humble opinion the best.

In his Excellency's words, "No one who knows anything of Indian sentiment can remain ignorant of the deep, genuine disgust to which the continuance of indentured Indian labour has given rise. Educated Indians look on it, they tell us, as a badge of infamy."

It is no small honour to Lord Hardinge that he has used his great personal influence to free India from the most humiliating curse of indentured labour. And for that signal favour done to millions of my countrymen, I respectfully beg to express my gratitude as an Indian to his Excellency with a prayer that he may live long to do many similar services to mankind.—Yours, etc.,

CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATY.

Marwari's Bungalow, Matunga, Bombay, March 23.

(Continued from Column 6.) industry to other islands. You do not find sugar factory out of Java and why, because the group of conditions are not esteemed favourable.

Q.—Is your machinery in Java British or Dutch machinery?

A.—Dutch and British. You should not forget that profits go for greater part of the British because the firms which are trading in sugar in Java are for the greater part British. They have almost the monopoly. Before the war there were Germans too. But it is curious that there are no Dutch exporters.

SUGAR INDUSTRY IN JAVA.

EDITOR OF A JAVA PAPER INTERVIEWED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 23.

In the course of an interview with a representative of the "Statesman" Mr. M. Van Geuns, editor of the "Sourabaya Handelsblad," of Java, who is touring through India and the East on his way home gave the following details of sugar industry in Java and the prospects of increased Indian production. Mr. Van Geuns who has been eighteen years in Java said, "If the sugar industry is to flourish and give profits there must be many favourable conditions. In the first place good soil is required. We prefer in Java soil which is geologically called "Recent Volcanic formation." Secondly good climate; when there is continuous rain. The plant does not form saccharose but glucose. Thirdly cheap labour.

Q.—Is your labour in Java any cheaper than ours in India?

A.—I cannot judge. I know there is shortage of labour here but labour in Java is cheap. It is six or seven annas a day. The labour is Japanese.

There are three conditions. The whole cultivation and manufacture must be directed in a scientific way. The whole process from the planting of cane to the production of sugar must be under European control. In the former the depend upon native growers but that is fraught with difficulties. It is necessary that the growing of sugarcane should be controlled by European manufacturers, because he must crush his sugarcane the moment when it is ripe. When you have plantation of, say, 3,000 acres of sugarcane you must divide that area into parts. One part is ripe at the outset of the sugar cane season. Then then that part has been crushed another part gets ready. So when planting, you put plants of different varieties, early ripening and late ripening.

Q.—Does the sugar industry in Java obtain any assistance direct or indirect from the Government?

A.—Not at all. It is not subsidised even in experimental stations which are entirely paid for by the sugar manufacturers.

Q.—Have the planters any special powers for acquiring land or are there any special facilities for sugar estates?

A.—No. In Java the ground has to be rented, not bought, piece by piece by sugar manufacturers so that for an area of 3,000 acres some hundreds of pieces of ground must be rented. This must be done by contract.

Q.—There is a belief in India the Government of Java give sugar industry special assistance?

A.—No, that is not so. On the contrary, it is true that some officials of the Civil Service seeing the sugar manufacturers are making good profits get jealous and work against them more than helping them. There is more official opposition than help. The success of the Java industry is due to favourable conditions and the resultlessness of the planters when they were in distress. There was very heavy sugar fall in the north of Java, Troum, Madras is situated in the tropical zone while Northern India is situated in sub tropical.

INDIAN CONDITIONS CONSIDERED.

Q.—What is your opinion as to our prospects in India?

A.—My views are tentative. My humble opinion is that you have in Dr. Barber's right man in the right place. I think in Madras, generally speaking, prospects are better than in the north. In Troum, Madras is situated in the tropical zone while Northern India is situated in sub tropical.

Q.—How do you account for the fact that India being a sugarcane growing country is nevertheless compelled to import hundreds of thousands of tons of Java sugar each year.

A.—The general causes must be that you do not find in India conditions which are required for profitable sugar industry; that sugarcane will grow in certain country is not a proof that it can be cultivated and manufactured in an economic way. The present state of things in India is due to several causes. First unscientific cultivation and secondly wasteful methods of manufacture. If Java planters came to India they would try to eliminate as much as possible, the native planters and manufacturers. Profitable sugar industry is not possible with uncontrolled cultivation. Probably they would try to form large estates by leasing land. But before they would establish big estates they would make inquiry into the general conditions. The crux of the question is whether in India general conditions are found which are necessary for a profitable and economic sugar industry. One should never forget that sugar industry is one which is restricted to only a small part of the world. The north Indian sugar cane tract is situated in climate which is better suited for wheat than sugar cane. If you import one agricultural product of the soil but export another the balance is maintained. It is a general truth that every tropical or subtropical country must grow and grow economically plants which are best suited to it. For British India is fortunate in that it possesses suitable ground for jute and tea. In Java people have tried to grow jute but that would have been a great cost that it would not have paid them so they have wisely given it up. In trying to make India or to make some parts of India sugar growing areas like Java you will not meet with success which you expect. Mr. Meyers, a Civil Engineer, who had done some irrigation work and who was a sugar expert in certain way was sent to British India to investigate the possibility of extending the sugar growing area. His conclusions were not favourable. That the principle which I am putting here is not an idle one is proved by the fact that we do not try to develop or extend the sugar industry in other islands than Java. Frequently it has been asked why we do not extend sugar

(Continued in Column 5.)

EGYPTIAN MEMORIES.

MODERN EGYPT.

Kai Kushrou Ardasher, continuing his series of articles in "The Empress" writes in the March number under the heading of "Egyptian Memories."

"I speak at length about Egypt, because it contains more marvellous things than any other country."

—HERODOTUS.

A glorious night of perfect silence. A sky, that has no peer, spangled with blazing gems, and far away on the Desert horizon, a great moon slowly soars above the land it loves so well. The tourists have gone back to their tinsel hotels; their parasites, the donkey-boys, the camel-drivers, the guides have long since fitted to their various dens; the proud Bedouins are round the fire in the encampment of skin-tents a mile away; and there is nothing, thank God, in sight, save the great pile of the Pyramids in the background, the cynical smile of the Sphinx before me, and the divine loneliness of Egypt all around. Such was Egypt when Caesar the Roman, the Persian and a host of the earth's most potent dead trod its sands, and such it is for any man to-day who comes out like a jackal at night, when the great troopers with their white umbrellas and flame conversation, are already safely tucked away among the banalities of modern Cairo. This is the real Egypt, the Egypt of eternal silence, but it rubs shoulders with the drab and tinsel of modernism, adding only further contrasts in the Land of Pharaohs.

One must be in this unique spot before the Sphinx when the new moon is rising; then over those old time-worn features the passing rays of mellowed silver play, till the dead soul of stone is lighted up, and the eyes and mouth, which have looked forth on so many generations of human folly, move in lines of scorn as they light on the vulgarities of to-day. It is hard to understand Egypt, because, as Herodotus declares, "it contains more marvellous things than any other country." Its blaze of colour, its complete lack of a defined tone, its Stygian nights and brilliant moonlight, its brooding silence and cosmopolitan roviness, its shifting modernisms and changeless philosophy, render it as difficult of comprehension and description as the living avalanche of tourists who assail its shores each year.

Amper cynically described Egypt as "a donkey ride and a boating trip interspersed with ruins," but for me Milner's Land of Paradox seems the only fitting name for the most bewildering land on earth. The modern tramway cars race past the camels on the long shady road to the Pyramids, the noisy steamboat churns the Nile, under the very shadow of the hoary *sakieh*, which draws up water for a thirsty land in precisely the same way as it did when Ramesses was King, and the fellahs that walk along the golden river-side, and pose for Kodaks, and the fellahs that tuck at sunset into the harbour of Boulak, fit as ghosts from a gorgeous past, unchanged and unchangeable, filling with an uncanny yearning for something indefinable, the heart of anyone who is tired of cotton, tramways and telephones. Egypt makes an unanswerable appeal to the primitive in man, it calls all who love it and they always have to go, it drives every other memory from your soul save that of its great spaces, its vivid contrasts and blazing skies, until unconsciously you become submissively superstitious and believe that "He who has drunk the sweet waters of the Nile must return to drink again there-of."

THE MODERN EGYPTIANS.

It is always foolish to judge a nation by those who inhabit its capital or big provincial towns. It is equally difficult to judge it by its rural population. In Western countries or in such greater Eastern states as Turkey and Persia, it is possible to find some connecting link of a common psychology between the different classes. The *alim* or graduate of Al-Azhar, the *fellah* or peasant on the Delta field, the *Turco-Egyptian* "Son Excellence" who sneers at "ces Arabes," and the *Young Egyptian*, with a Geneva training and a thousand wants, are as wide apart as the poles, and if they have anything solid which unites them it must be the British Occupation! The *alim* (the singular of *Ulema*) is the product of a purely Moslem training obtained within the sacred precincts of Al-Azhar. He has passed in the great Islamic University perhaps ten or fifteen years of his life, listening to the most famous doctors of Mohammedanism interpret the word of his Prophet. The functions of the *alim* are obvious, and he generally fulfils them according to the traditions of the creed he expounds. He is a Moslem jurist besides, well versed in the intricacies of Islamic Law. It can readily be understood how important a figure in the world of Egypt the *alim* is, when one recalls that thousands are annually instructed and pass out as graduates from the Moslem University. It can also be readily believed that the *alim* and the made in Geneva Egyptian stand to each other in the same relation as a cobra and a mongoose. The former is jealous of the traditions of his faith, not in a manner wholly bigoted and unreasoning, but as the result of study and no mean knowledge of the gradual process of Moslem development. The *Young Egyptian*, on the other hand, is in a false and often ludicrous position, for, while he scorns the faith of his fathers and does not bend five times daily in prayer, he at the same time gives expression to a violent hatred towards those against whom he brings the childish charge of being non-Moslems, irrespective of whether they be Egyptian Christians, Euro-

peans or Jews. I am quite convinced, from what I have seen of him, that the product of Swiss and French education, good fellow though he often is on other subjects, is on this question of Islam merely a poseur. The collected influence of long centuries, and a conservative environment at home make him at heart the slave of a system of which he pretends in public to be an enlightened critic. In this century a man is free to believe or disbelieve according to his temperament, so long as either attitude is consistent with his avowals. The *Young Egyptian* has yet to learn to respect convictions which he cannot or will not share and to avoid inconsistencies of a nature which both render him ridiculous and do mischief to the cause which he says he has at heart.

PASHADOM.

When the British first arrived in Egypt as an occupying power that country possessed in its population an element which is fast dying out, if not entirely dead already—the Turk. He was the scion of a dominant race, an Imperialist and a conqueror. He spoke a language unknown to the people of Egypt, and as he walked the land he bore the impress of the foreigner. The highest offices were his, the riches of the land he held to be his inheritance as the victor. He was hated by his which is to-day on its last legs; in Egypt by the change of circumstances, and on the Golden Horn by the grace of the *parvenu* Young Turks. In Egypt, this Turkish Pashadom is gone. Cromer declares in his work on Egypt that there is not a pure Turk to be found in the land! But though the purely Turkish Pasha has disappeared, the *Turco-Egyptian* species remains, and still fills the Court, the Ministries, the Councils and other departments of the Government.

Of this class Lord Cromer says: "The glamour of a dominant race still hovers as an aureole, albeit a very dimmed aureole, round his head. He is certainly not more corrupt than the Egyptian: he is more manly, and the greater the quantity of Turkish blood running in his veins, the more will his many qualities appear. He has a rude standard of honour. Go where you will in Egypt, if any bit of administrative work requiring a certain amount of energy has been well done by a native official, it will generally be found that the official in question is a Circassian or a *Turco-Egyptian*, who is probably more Turk than Egyptian." This makes useful reading, coming from the greatest English authority on things Ottoman, and should be carefully read by that illuminated section of the Press in India which since last year has been telling us that the Turk has neither energy nor administrative capacity.

Continuing, the ex-Consul adds: "It will be found that the individual Englishman will get on well with the individual Turk, and better with the *Turco-Egyptian* than with the pure Egyptian, the Syrian or the Armenian. The northerner and the Oriental meet on the common ground that the Englishman is masterful, and that the *Turco-Egyptian*, though less masterful than the pure Turk is, is more so than the pure Egyptian. The Englishman belongs to an Imperial race, and the *Turco-Egyptian* to a race which but yesterday was Imperial. The English, Nubar Pasha once said to me, 'are the Turks of the West.'"

THE FELLAHEEN.

The most fascinating people in Egypt are the fellahs or peasantry, most of whom are engaged in cotton-growing. The condition of the fellahs to-day is the best argument for British administration, for since 1883 they have changed from being downtrodden, hunger-stricken bondsmen, living under the lash of the whip, to a thrifty and contented yeomanry on whom the greater future of Egypt depends. Slavery, oppression and a heinous system of taxation had almost ruined permanently these descendants of Egypt's ancient warrior race. The courbash, a whip of rhinoceros hide, was the weapon of extortion. It was applied to the soles of the feet, until the half unconscious victim consented to part with his last sou for the benefit of the omdeh, the mudir and the other local authorities.

The ancient canal system of Egypt, and the aqueducts of the Romans had both been permitted by the Turks to fall into disuse and decay, with the result that the most fertile soil in the world was allowed to lie fallow through want of irrigation. The proudest achievement of Lord Cromer in Egypt, and he achieved so much, was the gift of water, the most welcome gift of all, which he made to a thirsty land, by his magnificent system of canals, dams, and barrages, which held up the Nile when it was full and gave the blessings of a fat harvest to the land.

It is impossible to read Lord Cromer's modest narrative of his achievements in Egypt without a thrill of admiration and wonder. For though he had the ablest men whom England could spare, the work of regenerating the land of the Pharaohs was born of his master mind, with its unflinching grasp of detail, its absolute freedom from petty prejudices, and ready appreciation of the good qualities of those whom he made it his labour of love to serve. In the galaxy of great Englishmen, Lord Cromer holds a foremost place; for in a quarter of a century he stamped out of an ancient and lovely land the collected abuses of ages, bankruptcy, torture, slavery, and established in its place a sound public order and a standard of civilisation which com-



Cairo, and the Mosque of Mohammed Ali.

pare favourably with that of many western states.

However one may disapprove of much that Lord Cromer holds as truth, it is impossible not to appreciate the personal magnetism of the man, whose high-souledness was able to attract the loyal co-operation of those who most disagreed with him on obvious grounds, and to win the lifelong love and personal friendship of his Egyptian opponents in public life. No pages in his work on Modern Egypt read so fair as those in which he dwells on his Egyptian friends, in many a pathetic and glowing sentence of affectionate tribute.

That he has not won the gratitude of Egyptians is an accident of human nature, but it is certain when several decades have passed and his great work can be seen in perspective, that the children of the Nile will learn that Lord Cromer saved the land he loved with an unparalleled degree of success in the face of stupendous obstacles, and followed one ideal only—the benefit, not of his own but of the Egyptian race.

Egypt so far boasts no pompous statue of her great pro-Consul, and none is necessary. The green belt of fertile land that carpets the lovely delta, and the contented peasantry who till its soil, are the proudest, and should be allowed to remain, the only tributes to his humanity and greatness.

COSMOPOLITANISM.

There are two kinds of cosmopolitanism, the kind which is restful and soothing to the nerves which have been jarred by the sameness of things, and the kind which is boring and appalling because it is a wolf in disguise, or the sameness of things cloaked by an appearance of ill-defined internationalism, which often amounts to a society which is productive of the worst vices of every nation. Egypt suffers from the latter variety.

The impression of Alexandria is that it is a Greek town. It overflows with Hellenes. The Greek is in many ways the backbone of commercial Egypt. But on the other hand the capital and provincial towns overflow with that type of Greek and Southern European whose presence is a distinct drawback to the country. Lord Cromer speaking of Ottoman Greeks says it would be a good thing for Turkey if this class of Greek could be turned bag and baggage out of her Empire, and few who know the Levant will be disposed to disagree with him.

Besides the Greeks there is a large colony of Italians, who pursue the callings of bakers, confectioners, masons, plumbers, etc., and are of great use, inasmuch as they are constantly giving the Egyptians the benefits of Western technique. Austrians also abound, chiefly from the neighbourhood of Trieste, and fill various vocations. The French supply the best cosmopolitan society in Cairo, by virtue of the prestige of their language, the popularity of their race and its traditions in Egyptian circles and their uniformly correct behaviour.

On the whole it must be confessed the presence of this congeries of European races has been of the greatest benefit to the Egyptian nation, though the capitulations under which they lived were often a setback in sound administration. The French colony influence the Egyptian mind more than any other, and that influence is an

asset. The subtle character of the Latin has, as Lord Cromer acknowledges, more capacity for understanding the Egyptian mind than the Anglo-Saxon, the Teuton or the Slav.

For the Egyptian France is the beginning and the end of things. He has, as a rule, a very wide idea of French culture. I speak now of the best educated Egyptian, and to emulate the manners and systems of the Gallic race are the summit of his personal ideals. I have repeatedly found in Egypt lawyers who could not read nor write a word of English, but who displayed the utmost proficiency and eloquence in French when at the bar. The establishment of better relations between England and France during the reign of King Edward had a healthy effect on certain circles of thought, and there is no reason whatever why English and French culture should not meet on a common ground by the Nile to the benefit of its peoples. Cosmopolitanism has, on the other hand, been fraught with moral dangers for the Egyptian, especially so far as the drinking of spirituous liquors, gambling and night-life are concerned.

A foreign diplomat of long Cairene experience once said to me "Chaque Pasha a une concubine Arabe, une maîtresse Française et une femme Turque. L'Arabe garde ses habits, la Française sa bourse, et la Turque son réputation!" The night-life of Cairo is that common to the Levant. Its first impression must turn the most pronounced roue from abroad sick with disgust.

THE MOSLEMS.

From the Mosque of Mohammed Ali, perched on a spur of the Mokattam Hills, comes the call to prayer. The golden desert changes to tones of pink and rose and violet as the great sun goes down in a blaze of glory across the sands. The roofs of the houses grow animated as robed figure follows robed figure to prayer, in answer to the summons which has rung for so many centuries down the Eastern world. Far away at Ghizeh loom the giant pyramids, with their surrounding temples of forgotten creeds. But here, in this great city which in this hour appears as though it had stepped out of the Arabian Nights, there is a faith which lives, and moves and acts with crushing force, the faith of strong men and good, the conquering faith of Islam. "There is no God but God, and Mohammed is His Prophet" to the four winds the call is sung.

Along the shores of the blue Mediterranean to the depths of tropical Africa its echoes are borne. "There is no God but God and Mohammed is His Prophet!" All is gloom. The Egyptian twilight has died away. The cafes chantants have opened for the night. The rowdy Greek is stringing his guitar, but under the shadow of the minarets of Al-Azhar and among its myriad columns the echoes still reverberate—"Allah-Ul-Lah Mohammed-Rasul-Allah!"

For long years I had harboured the desire to see that ancient seat of Islamic doctrine—the University of Al-Azhar. Among the great educational systems of the world that which finds a home within its walls was surely the most unique as well as immutable. Some have likened it to

Oxford by virtue of its religious orthodoxy and sacerdotal government. Both have been the outcome of pious foundations and both have been the training grounds for the future evangelist. After the noise and commotion, to say nothing of the vulgarities of modern Egypt, the calm and cool of the mellowed colonnades of Al-Azhar offer welcome rest to the wearied wanderer. In its sacred precincts the sons of Islam, from the four corners of the earth, foregather to hear from the most learned expositions of their noble faith. Turks (they sit apart) Arabs, Egyptians, Syrians, Nubians, Moors, Chinese, Kurds, and Albanians, assemble in huddled groups about the base of the columns, while some reverend sheik declaims the wisdom of the Koran.

"Science is one religion: prayer is another. Study is better than worship. 'Go: seek knowledge everywhere, if needs be, even to China.'"

Some writers who have visited Al-Azhar and studied its curriculum, have been wont to jeer at its unsuitability to the requirements of the present age. I have never yet been able to find out what exactly the requirements of the age might be. But I have always called to mind whenever I have stood in the gallery of some great Mosque in Cairo or Stamboul, above the swaying figures of hundreds bowed in prayer, those wise words of Lecky, "The essential qualities of greatness are moral, not material."

In the development of Islam much depends on Egypt. Its ancient association with the Caliphate, its famous seat of learning, its proximity to and historic connections with Stamboul give it a position at once powerful and unique. Some declare that Islam is inelastic. Personally I think to anyone who has beheld the social upheavals in Islam during the last few years, that should appear as sheer nonsense. At any rate it seems elastic enough in Egypt, Turkey and Persia. Those who found it convenient to place a rigid interpretation on certain of Mohammed's teachings, for their own convenience are dogs who have had their day. There is a new generation of Moslems growing up in Western Asia, Europe and Africa who are determined to separate the actual word from the popular teaching. With these the desecration of Islam and Egypt within it rests.

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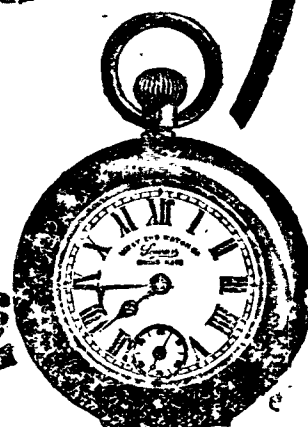
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